

DESCRIPTIONS OF AUSTRALIAN CURCULIONIDÆ, WITH
NOTES ON PREVIOUSLY DESCRIBED SPECIES.

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PART VII.

[Read May 4, 1909.]

SUBFAMILY OTIORHYNCHIDES.

MYLLOCERUS NIVEUS, Lea.

Two specimens from North-Western Australia differ from the types in having the scales somewhat dingy (probably from age) and the elytral setæ less conspicuous.

MYLLOCERUS CARINATUS, Lea.

There is a specimen of this species in the Macleay Museum from the Tweed River.

MYLLOCERUS CINERASCENS, Pasc.

There are two specimens of this species in the Macleay Museum labelled "Interior S. Aust."

MYLLOCERUS CANALICORNIS, n. sp.

Dark-reddish-brown, sometimes black; antennæ and legs more or less diluted with red. Densely clothed with white or whitish scales. In addition with rather indistinct setæ.

Head almost flat between eyes; these large and rather strongly convex. Rostrum slightly longer than wide; sub-lateral carinæ strongly and suddenly incurved at middle, but normally almost concealed; with a fine median but normally concealed carina. Antennæ (for the genus) not very thin; scape narrowly grooved on its lower surface; first joint of funicle slightly longer than second. *Prothorax* more convex than usual, not much wider than long, sides strongly and evenly rounded, base moderately bisinuate, apex very feebly incurved to middle and almost as wide as base, with rather small and more or less concealed punctures. *Elytra* much wider than prothorax, almost parallel-sided to beyond the middle; striate-punctate, striæ distinct before abrasion, punctures fairly large, but normally almost concealed; interstices feebly separately convex. *Femora* feebly dentate. Length, 5-5½ mm.

Hab.—North-Western Australia (Macleay Museum).

Rather close to *abundans*, but smaller and with different clothing, prothorax more regularly rounded and narrower at the base, apex less noticeably incurved, and elytra considerably narrower.

The scape is sometimes almost black, and is usually darker than the funicle and club. On the elytra the setæ at a glance usually appear to be altogether absent, but on examination they may be seen pressed flat amongst the scales. From certain directions the second joint of the funicle appears to be as long as the first, or even slightly longer. On abrasion the prothoracic punctures are seen to be rather small and not dense, but round and very sharply defined.

MYLLOCERUS FOVEICEPS, n. sp.

Reddish-brown or black, antennæ and legs more or less reddish. Densely clothed with whitish scales, and in addition with whitish setæ.

Head gently concave between eyes; these large and strongly convex. Rostrum slightly longer than wide, sides feebly incurved, sublateral carinæ strong and rather feebly incurved; median carina absent. Antennæ thin: first joint of funicle slightly shorter than second and third combined, second slightly shorter than third and fourth combined. *Prothorax* almost as long as wide, base strongly bisinuate, apex truncate and slightly narrower than base, sides gently rounded on apical half and very feebly incurved towards base; punctures normally almost concealed. *Elytra* rather narrow, distinctly wider than prothorax, sides very feebly dilated to beyond the middle, striate-punctate: striæ feeble but distinct before abrasion, punctures of moderate size, but normally almost concealed. *Femora* feebly dentate. Length, 5 mm.

Hab.—North-Western Australia (Macleay Museum).

The incurvature of the sides towards base of prothorax is somewhat as in *mirabilis*, but the base itself is considerably narrower, and there are no depressions on its surface, the antennæ are decidedly thinner, the elytral setæ are much less conspicuous, and the rostrum is very different.

There are but two specimens before me, one of which has the derm reddish-brown, whilst in the other it is black, but the colour of the derm in *Myllocerus* seldom appears to be constant. On the elytra the setæ are fairly stout, and form a single row on each interstice, but they appear to be absent at first as (except on the posterior declivity, where they are feebly elevated) they are placed flat amongst the scales. On complete abrasion a fairly large interocular fovea

appears, and the rostrum is seen to be concave along the middle, with its sublateral carinæ continued to about the middle of the eyes.

MYLLOCERUS INCURVUS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ (the club lightly infuscate) and legs reddish. Densely clothed with green scales, sometimes vaguely spotted with brown, and occasionally with a coppery gloss in parts; under surface and legs with whitish or whitish-green scales. Prothorax with stout setæ not rising above general level; elytra with stout decumbent setæ, forming a single row on each interstice.

Rostrum about as long as wide, sides very feebly incurved; depressed along middle; with three carinæ, of which the median one is almost concealed, the others almost parallel-sided on their hind half, but strongly curved about the pits of the scrobes. Antennæ long; scape moderately curved; first joint of funicle almost as long as second and third combined. *Prothorax* about twice as wide as long, base strongly bisinuate and considerably wider than apex, the latter very distinctly incurved to middle; punctures of moderate size but normally concealed. *Elytra* very little wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to near apex; striate-punctate, punctures fairly large but more or less concealed. Length (including rostrum), 5-6 mm.

Hab.—North-Western Australia (Macleay Museum and Taylor Bros.).

In the table previously given by me should be placed next to *Bovilli*, but the incurvature at apex of prothorax is not so deep, the prothorax itself is longer and less flat, and the rostrum is longer and stouter. The prothorax is shorter and flatter than in *abundans*, apex more noticeably incurved, rostrum of different shape, eyes more conspicuous, elytral setæ less noticeable, etc.

The elytral setæ, although fairly stout, are indistinct from most directions. The scales are usually of a bright-green, but on the elytra there are occasionally brown spots, occasionally some of the scales have a slight coppery gloss, or a single scale here and there may be of a fiery golden colour. On the head and prothorax of one specimen most of the scales are bluish. On one specimen before me (and I have seen others) the whole of the scales are of a dull white. The femora at a glance appear to be edentate, but on close examination an exceedingly small tooth may generally be seen on each, but it is quite invisible from most directions.

MYLLOCERUS TAYLORI, n. sp.

Black; tibiæ and tarsi reddish, the antennæ and femora somewhat darker. Densely clothed with pale-green scales, becoming paler along the middle of the under surface and on the legs. Prothorax with numerous whitish setæ, usually slightly raised above general level; elytra with scarcely raised setæ, forming one or two very irregular rows on each interstice, but more numerous on the hind half of the suture.

Eyes larger and more convex than usual. Rostrum just perceptibly wider than long, sides lightly incurved, depressed along middle, with an impunctate and shining median line; sublateral carinæ rather distant, and parallel except in front. Antennæ rather long; scape moderately curved; first joint of funicle slightly stouter but scarcely longer than second. *Prothorax* about once and one half as wide as long, base considerably wider than apex, the latter rather lightly but distinctly incurved to middle; punctures of moderate size, round and deep, but normally concealed. *Elytra* and *femora* as in the preceding species. Length (including rostrum), 7 mm.

Hab.—North Queensland (Taylor Bros.).

Differs from a species which I believe to be *aphthosus* by its absence of black spots on the elytra, and by the rostrum having an impunctate line instead of a median carina; the under surface of the rostrum also appears to be separated from the head by a short, deep groove, somewhat as in *mirabilis*; but it has not the backwardly projecting process of that species. In my table it should be placed next to *abundans*, from which it differs in its wider rostrum, much more prominent eyes, narrower elytra, scape not grooved on its lower surface, etc. From some directions the scales appear to have a faint coppery gloss; and also the second joint of the funicle appears to be slightly longer than the first.

MYLLOCERUS CASTOR, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and legs more or less reddish. Densely clothed with greyish-white scales, thickly interspersed with small brown spots on the elytra; the prothorax usually with two irregular and widely-separated brown stripes. Prothorax with distinct setæ, slightly raised above general level; elytra with thin semi-upright setæ, usually confined to a single row on each interstice.

Rostrum longer than wide, sides rather strongly incurved, with three distinct carinæ, of which the sublateral ones are parallel except in front. Antennæ long; scape moderately curved and rather stout; first joint of funicle slightly longer than second. *Prothorax* about once and one

half as wide as long, base strongly bisinuate and distinctly wider than apex, the latter lightly incurved to middle; punctures large, but more or less concealed. *Elytra* considerably wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to beyond the middle; striate-punctate, striæ distinct, punctures rather large but more or less concealed. *Femora* stout, minutely dentate. Length (including rostrum), $5\frac{3}{4}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane (A. J. Turner), Blackall Ranges (H. Hacker).

In some respects close to *modestus*, but rostrum thinner, antennæ stouter, prothorax increasing in width to base and there considerably wider, and clothing different. Sides of prothorax less rounded than in *cinerascens*, second joint of antennæ different, eyes more prominent, rostrum wider, setæ different, etc. The femoral teeth, although small, are quite distinct from certain directions.

MYLLOCERUS POLLUX, n. sp.

Black; legs and antennæ more or less obscurely diluted with red. Densely clothed with greyish scales, thickly interspersed with small brown spots on the elytra; the prothorax with or without an obscure stripe towards each side. Setæ of prothorax not raised above general level, those on the elytra rather stout and decumbent.

Rostrum and antennæ as in the preceding species. *Prothorax* about once and one half as wide as long, base strongly bisinuate and much wider than apex, the latter very feebly incurved to middle, with large but more or less concealed punctures. *Elytra* very little wider than prothorax, but otherwise as in the preceding species. *Femora* rather feebly dentate. Length (including rostrum), $6\frac{3}{4}$ - $7\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cooktown (H. Hacker), Endeavour River (C. French).

In the table previously given by me this species should be placed with *cinerascens*, from which it differs in being narrower, in the rostrum wider, antennæ more distant at their bases, two basal joints of funicle shorter and stouter, eyes more convex and prominent, and prothorax with different punctures. In general appearance it is close to the preceding species, and the femora are much the same, but the prothorax decidedly wider at the base, where its width is almost equal to that of elytra, and the elytral setæ much less distinct, although apparently the same in number and disposition. The club, on the three specimens before me, is paler than the rest of the antennæ, instead of being darker as is usually the case. The femora are darker than the tibiæ and tarsi. The elytra of one specimen are of a dull red.

PROXYRODES VIRIDIPICTUS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ (club somewhat infusate) and legs of a rather bright-red. Densely clothed with bright-green scales, of which a few have a slight golden gleam; under surface and legs mostly with whitish or greyish scales.

Head rather convex. Eyes more rounded on their inner than their outer sides. Rostrum very short (very decidedly wider than long), feebly depressed along middle; at apex without a triangular plate, but with a semi-circular impression, the hind margin of which is formed by an acute carina. Antennæ thin; scape moderately curved; first joint of funicle almost as long as second and third combined. *Prothorax* about once and one fourth as wide as long, sides strongly rounded, base truncate and distinctly narrower than apex, the latter lightly but distinctly incurved to middle; punctures apparently large, but more or less concealed. *Elytra* scarcely wider than middle of prothorax; parallel-sided to beyond the middle; striate-punctate, striæ distinct but punctures more or less concealed. *Femora* stout and acutely dentate. Length (including rostrum), $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cape York (H. Elgner).

Agrees in all details with the description of this genus;⁽¹⁾ but the clothing of a very different nature to that noted for *maculatus*, and the prothorax not bisinuate at base and otherwise different. The upper surface from most directions appears to be entirely without setæ; but a few may be seen on the elytra from the sides.

TIMARETA PUNCTICOLLIS, n. sp.

Of a pale- or dark-reddish-brown, sometimes almost black; appendages paler. Densely clothed with whitish scales often feebly mottled with pale-brown, and frequently with a rosy or golden gloss. With dense, fine, white setæ.

Eyes not very prominent. Scrobes fairly distinct from above. Antennæ apparently extending to base of prothorax; scape thickened and curved at apex; two basal joints of funicle subequal in length. *Prothorax* distinctly transverse, sides strongly and regularly rounded, median line absent; with fairly numerous and clearly-defined punctures of moderate size, and which are not entirely concealed before abrasion. *Elytra* ovate; striate-punctate, punctures fairly large, becoming smaller posteriorly; interstices wide, gently and regularly convex, and with small and dense punctures. *Under surface* with rather smaller punctures than on prothorax;

(1) Mr. Blackburn states that *Proxyrodes* differs from all allied genera, except *Proxyrus*, by its dentate femora; but several species of *Myllocerus*, both Australian and foreign, have dentate femora.

middle of basal segment of abdomen gently concave in male, convex in female. *Tibiae* curved and at apex inflated, front pair flattened at apex and with a strong inner hook. Length, 4-6 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Nubeena (at roots of plants close to seabeach, A. M. Lea).

The pale-brown markings of the upper surface are never strongly defined, and consist of small spots on the elytra and traces of three stripes (confined to the base) on the prothorax; but they are often absent. The golden gloss may be almost general, confined to a few scattered scales, or absent. Scales, except at the sides of metasternum and abdomen, are almost absent from the under surface. The elytral punctures on the basal half can be traced before abrasion. The prothorax is without traces of granules.

Readily distinguished from other species of *Timareta* by the regular and clearly-defined prothoracic punctures, which can be seen to a certain extent (unless the specimens are greasy) even before abrasion. The metallic or rosy gloss which many of the scales have is also a distinctive feature, but in this they agree to a certain extent with *pilosa* (Blackb.), which, however, has very different hind tibiae in the male. The eyes are less conspicuous than in *subterranea*, the scape is longer, thinner, and more curved. Specimens tend to get greasy with age, and when greasy the metallic gloss is often lost.

This species and the three following ones are so closely allied, and their clothing is so variable, that before abrasion it is difficult to point out any very satisfactory distinguishing features; after abrasion, however, they are fairly easily distinguished by the punctures, etc., of the prothorax. To render this clearer I give a table of the species, including with them *subterranea* from King Island. They are all to be taken in abundance at the roots of beach-growing plants.

Prothorax without traces of granules.

Prothorax with clearly defined punctures
of moderate size *puncticollis*.

Prothorax with moderate punctures
scattered amongst very small ones ... *intermixta*.

Prothorax at least with traces of granules.

Median line distinct *Swanseaensis*.

Median line absent or almost so.

With a smoky spot in middle of base
of head *inconstans*.

Without such a spot *subterranea*.

TIMARETA INTERMIXTA, n. sp.

Eyes small and prominent. Scrobes very distinct from above. Antennae apparently slightly passing base of pro-

thorax, scape slightly thinner than in the preceding. *Prothorax* with numerous minute punctures, and a few of moderate size scattered about; median line just traceable in places. *Under surface* with punctures the size of the larger ones on prothorax. Length, 4-6½ mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Ulverstone (A. M. Lea).

This and the two following species also vary from a pale-reddish-brown almost to black, and their setæ are much the same. The clothing is also of the same density, although variable in pattern. I have compared them with the above description of *puncticollis*, and the features in which they agree exactly have been omitted.

The dark mottling of the scales is more noticeable than in the other species here described. On almost all the specimens before me there is a large subquadrate patch of smoky scales occupying the greater portion of the prothorax, this being bounded by a whitish stripe on each side; on the elytra the white scales are often in a minority, the bulk of the scales being slightly infuscated or subochreous, with darker spots (sometimes appearing as short stripes) scattered about.

TIMARETA INCONSTANS, n. sp.

Eyes, scrobes, and antennæ as in the preceding species. *Prothorax* densely and minutely punctate, and with traces of numerous feeble granules; median line almost absent. *Abdomen* with small dense punctures, and with larger ones on basal segments. Length, 5-6 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Hobart (A. M. Lea).

The bulk of the scales are whitish, or with a tinge (sometimes a very decided one) of blue, with a very faint rosy gleam in places on an occasional specimen. On the prothorax there is always a more or less distinct smoky interrupted line along the middle, and the line is continued on to the head; but when greasy it is less distinct; there is also occasionally a short smoky line on each side of the base; on the elytra there are usually (especially in the males) fairly numerous smoky spots, and which are more numerous towards the suture than the sides.

TIMARETA SWANSEAENSIS, n. sp.

Eyes and scrobes almost as in *puncticollis*. Scape somewhat thinner, but not straighter. *Prothorax* with dense and minute punctures, and with a row of larger punctures forming a distinct median line; with very indistinct traces of granules. Length, 5-7 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Swansea (A. M. Lea).

The bulk of the scales are whitish, but with large patches of very pale-ochreous ones, and on the elytra (especially in

the males) with very feeble smoky spots. On the prothorax there is often a large subquadrate patch, somewhat as in *intermixta*, but much less clearly defined, or traces of this may remain as three very feeble lines. There is usually a fairly distinct spot of whitish scales on the third interstice at the base. Not infrequently, however, the only markings are very feeble mottlings of pale-ochreous. The traces of granules on the prothorax are much less distinct than on the preceding species, but the abdominal punctures are much the same.

TIMARETA NODIPENNIS, n. sp.

Black, appendages more or less red. Densely clothed with light-brown or slaty-grey feebly-mottled scales; each side of prothorax with a stripe of subochreous scales. With stout, semi-decumbent, whitish setæ scattered about.

Head with minute, normally-concealed punctures. *Ros-trum* about as long as its greatest width; apex glabrous and with numerous small punctures; with a narrow, normally-distinct median carina. *Antennæ* rather long and thin; scape lightly curved; two basal joints of funicle rather long, subequal in length. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides rather strongly rounded, base about one-fourth wider than apex; median line distinct; with numerous rather large, flattened, partially-concealed granules. *Elytra* subovate; with series of large, partially-concealed punctures in rather feeble striæ; suture third and fifth interstices raised and granulate about summit of posterior declivity. *Legs* moderately long; front coxæ large, not quite touching; front femora stout; front tibiæ denticulate below. Length, $5\frac{3}{4}$ -7 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: King George Sound (Macleay Museum and E. W. Ferguson), Mount Barker (R. Helms).

The male differs from the female in being smaller, the prothorax wider, the elytra narrower, with considerably larger punctures, the two basal segments of abdomen depressed in middle, and the legs longer.

Readily distinguished from all other described species of the genus by the sculpture of the elytra. The specimens from the Macleay Museum were given to me under the unpublished name of *Asceparnus nodipennis*, Pasc.

An occasional specimen has the whole of the derm diluted with red. The tarsi (except the claws) and antennæ appear to be always reddish; the tibiæ are generally more or less distinctly diluted with red; the femora are also sometimes reddish, but are usually black. The mottling of the scales is usually more noticeable *on* and about the posterior declivity than elsewhere. On some specimens most of the

setæ are stramineous instead of white. Each of the prothoracic granules on abrasion is seen to have numerous small punctures, with a rather larger central one. The elytra have a peculiarly rough appearance about summit of posterior declivity, although the granules there are not very large: on the third interstice the series of granules is suddenly interrupted, so that a distinct depression appears; the apex of the fifth (some distance before the apex of the elytra) is marked by a small tubercle, or some small conjoined granules. There are also a few feeble granules towards the sides.

TIMARETA DUPLICATA, n. sp.

Black or dull-brown, appendages more or less diluted with red. Rather densely clothed with light-brown or fawn-coloured scales, feebly mottled with darker brown: under-surface with paler and sparser clothing than elsewhere. With stramineous or whitish setæ scattered about, and mostly formed into a single row on each elytral interstice.

Head with minute partially-concealed punctures. Rostrum with sides scarcely visibly incurved to middle, inter-antennary space rather lightly narrowed hindwards so that at its base it is about two-thirds the width of its apex; carina rather feeble, but normally distinct throughout. Antennæ rather thin; scape rather lightly curved; two basal joints of funicle moderately long, subequal in length. *Prothorax* almost as long as wide, sides moderately rounded, base not much but distinctly wider than apex; median line feeble; with dense small, partially-concealed granules. *Elytra* subovate; with rather large partially-concealed punctures, in rather feeble striæ: interstices gently convex, the third, fifth, and seventh scarcely visibly raised. Front *coxæ* touching at exact middle; front femora stout; front tibiæ moderately denticulate below. Length, $4\frac{3}{4}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Galston (D. Dumbrell), National Park (A. M. Lea), Blue Mountains (H. J. Carter).

The male differs from the female in being smaller, the elytra narrower, and with larger punctures, and the legs slightly longer with stouter femora.

In general appearance remarkably close to some forms of *granicollis*, but the rostrum wider with the inter-antennary space much less narrowed behind, and the scrobes considerably deeper.

Of the six specimens before me most of the derm of the head, rostrum, prothorax, and under surface is black, but the elytra are sometimes diluted with red: one specimen has the derm entirely red. Four have the legs (except the claws) entirely red, two have the femora almost entirely black, and

one of these has the tibiæ almost black. The clothing is but feebly variegated, and to the naked eye appears to be of a dull-muddy-grey.

TIMARETA XANTHORRHÆÆ, n. sp.

Dull-red, claws black. Rather densely clothed with greyish-white or bluish-white scales, with feeble light-brown markings; under-surface with rather sparse subsetose clothing. With numerous erect whitish setæ.

Head with minute, normally-concealed punctures. *Ros-trum* short, parallel-sided, inter-antennary space strongly narrowed hindwards. *Antennæ* thin; scape moderately curved; basal joint of funicle stouter and slightly longer than second. *Prothorax* almost as long as wide, sides rather strongly rounded; with rather small punctures and obsolete granules, both normally almost or quite concealed; median line very indistinct. *Elytra* subovate or subcordate; with series of rather large, partially-concealed punctures, in feeble striæ; interstices gently convex, not alternately raised. *Front coxæ* not quite touching; femora stout, especially the front pair; front tibiæ with several stout setæ or spines, but not denticulate below. Length, $3\frac{1}{3}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Darling Ranges (A. M. Lea).

The male differs from the female in being smaller, the elytra narrower and with larger punctures, the two basal segments of abdomen flat (instead of gently convex) in middle, and the legs slightly longer.

A comparatively small, narrow species not very close to any other known to me. The setæ are very conspicuous, especially on the elytra. On the prothorax the light-brown markings form three feeble longitudinal stripes, of which the outer ones are sometimes not continuous to the apex. On the elytra there is generally a patch of the light-brown scales obliquely bounded close to the summit of the posterior declivity, by pale scales, but often continued along the suture and sometimes feebly dilated about the apex. On an occasional specimen the elytra appear to have numerous small whitish spots. Occasionally the clothing is of a uniform dull grey. Numerous specimens were obtained from a species of *Xanthorrhæa*.

SUBFAMILY LEPTOSIDES.

CATASARCUS OVINUS, Pasc.

There are numerous specimens before me which I refer to this species. They differ from *opimus* in being somewhat narrower, and with the elytral punctures rather less con-

spicuous, but in particular by the intermediate carinæ of the head being of normal form, although rather closer together than usual. The clothing is very readily abraded, but on the prothorax is fairly dense; frequently, however, owing to partial abrasion, there appears to be a feeble median nude line; in the elytral punctures it varies from greyish-white to golden. The length varies from 8 to 12 mm.

One specimen has the peculiar varnish that appears liable to occur in any species of this genus.

My specimens are from Western Australia (Albany, Mount Barker, and Swan River); the type was recorded from Queensland, but this I believe to be an error, as I do not think that any species of the genus *Catasarcus* occurs in Queensland, and recent experience with specimens from various European museums has shown me that wrong localities are frequently attached to insects from Australia.

CATASARCUS CERATUS, Pasc.

Of the type of this species Mr. Gahan wrote to me:—"The basal joint of the funicle is slightly longer than the second joint." This is in contradiction to the original description.

CATASARCUS GRANULATUS, n. sp.

Black; appendages (knees, tarsi, and tips of tibiæ excepted) dark-red.

Head with lateral carinæ strong and almost parallel-sided, the median ones short, with a deep impression between them; behind the impression a feeble subtriangular elevation. Rostrum with median carina shining and more conspicuous than the lateral ones, which are sparsely but rather strongly punctured. First joint of funicle scarcely once and one-half the length of second. *Prothorax* strongly transverse; with small, irregular, transversely-arranged wrinkles, and with small scattered punctures. *Elytra* large, subhumeral tubercle almost obsolete; with rows of fairly large but rather shallow punctures: interstices much wider than punctures, and with numerous small granules. Length (excluding rostrum), 13½-19 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Geraldton (A. M. Lea).

The clothing, which consists of whitish scales and setæ, is very sparse on the three specimens before me, and is probably never very dense. On the prothorax and elytra it appears to be confined to the punctures, and on the head and rostrum to the grooves; on the lower surface it is irregularly distributed. But in all species of *Catasarcus* the clothing is very readily abraded. On the prothorax at the sides there

are fairly numerous but irregular granules, but on the disc the feeble transverse folds are seldom broken up into granules. On the elytra the granules are frequently so arranged as to form feeble rings around the punctures; between puncture and puncture there is often a feeble ridge (depressed in its middle), apparently formed by conjoined granules.

In appearance much like *rufipes*, but the elytral punctures surrounded with isolated granules, and the carinæ on the head somewhat different.

CATASARCUS MOLLIS, n. sp.

Black, appendages red; basal half of antennæ infuscate, claws and club black.

Head with small, dense punctures, and with a few scattered ones of slightly larger size; with four strong and very decidedly curved carinæ. Median carina of rostrum comparatively narrow, but very distinct to where it extends into the apical triangle, lateral carinæ with coarse and somewhat irregular punctures. First joint of funicle about once and one-half the length of second. *Prothorax* strongly transverse; with small, dense, and more or less angular granules; with dense, minute punctures, and with some larger ones, but still small, scattered about. *Elytra* large; subhumeral tubercle stout and slightly curved; with rows of large and rather deep punctures, becoming small posteriorly; interstices somewhat wrinkled, with sparse, small punctures, and with still smaller but somewhat denser ones. Length, 14½-16 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Mount Barker and Albany (R. Helms).

On the two specimens before me the clothing is much as on the preceding species, except that it has a slight golden tinge; this, however, is probably not a constant distinction. One of the specimens has the knees very slightly infuscated. The carinæ on the head are at about equal distances apart where they terminate in front, but about their middle the space between the two median ones is fully half the total space between the two outer ones. The elytral interstices on the basal half appear to be sinuous and narrower than the punctures, but posteriorly they are wider than the punctures and less sinuous. From certain directions they appear to be covered with very feeble granules.

The carinæ on the head are as described in *pollinosus*, but the elytral punctures are larger than usual, instead of small and remote. In his description of *pollinosus* Pascoe assumed that "the peculiar waxy appearance is not an exudation to be rubbed off, but is a part of the tegument itself."

This I believe to be an error.⁽²⁾ In appearance it somewhat resembles *maculatus*, but is wider, median ridges of head curved and widely separated, and the derm soft. In most species of the genus the derm is hard, but in the present species it is quite soft and thin, although there is nothing from the outside to indicate that it is not of normal hardness. *Opimus* is another species which has the derm rather fragile, but the two species have little else in common. In some respects it is close to *foveatus*, but is considerably larger, and seventh joint of funicle no longer than the fourth.

CATASARCUS DURUS, n. sp.

Black: appendages (club and claws excepted) of a very dark-red.

Head, rostrum, antennæ, and prothorax much as in preceding species, except that the carinæ on the head are almost parallel-sided on their basal two-thirds, but curve rather strongly round at the apex, with the space between the middle of the two median ones distinctly less. *Elytra* much the same, but rather shorter, subhumeral tubercle slightly smaller, and punctures somewhat smaller. Length, 14-16 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Mount Barker (A. M. Lea).

The three specimens before me, except for the legs, are almost entirely glabrous, but as some scales are to be seen in a few side punctures of the elytra (where rubbing is least likely to take place) this would appear to be due to abrasion.

In appearance very close to the preceding species, but carinæ on the head somewhat different, elytral punctures smaller, and derm of normal hardness; the interstices, although their punctures and practically obsolete granules are exactly as in the preceding species, are wider in proportion to the rows of punctures. In some respects it is close to the description of *effloratus*, but is larger, and elytral punctures different.

CATASARCUS CARINATICEPS, n. sp.

Black: appendages (club and claws excepted) dark-red.

Head with minute punctures and with a few larger (but still small) ones scattered about: lateral carinæ parallel-sided almost to apex, median carinæ parallel-sided and close together. Median carina of rostrum very distinct, the lateral ones with distinct punctures. First joint of funicle fully once and one-half the length of second. *Prothorax* strongly transverse; with dense punctures and dense granules, the

(2) I have previously commented on the varnishing of species of this genus; see Proc. Linn. Soc., New South Wales, 1897, p. 593.

latter frequently conjoined to form small transverse ridges, especially in the middle. *Elytra* large; subhumeral tubercle small but subconical; with rows of large punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly; interstices in some parts narrower than punctures, with small and more or less obsolete granules. Length, 12-14 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Esperance Bay (W. W. Froggatt and C. French).

On one specimen the club is very little darker than the rest of the antennæ, but on the others it is black; the tarsi and tips of the tibiæ are sometimes infuscated. On one specimen the grooves on the head are densely filled with flavous scales, the grooves on the rostrum having as dense but paler scales. On its elytra all the punctures are filled with flavous scales, and flavous and white scales are rather dense on parts of the under-surface. On other specimens, however, the clothing is much sparser.

In appearance somewhat close to the two preceding species and to *maculatus*, but median carinæ on head close together and parallel, the space between them being only about one-fifth of the total space between the two outer ones. They are even more closely together than in *ovinus*, from which species it also differs in being larger and narrower, elytral punctures larger, and prothorax much rougher. The general appearance is much like *Hopei*, but that species also has the median carinæ more distant.

Two specimens from the Swan River differ in being smaller (11-12 mm.), with the prothoracic granules less numerous, and with a less noticeable tendency to become conjoined across the middle.

LEPTOPS FASCIATUS, n. sp.

Black; parts of antennæ and of legs obscurely diluted with red. Very densely clothed with soft round scales, varying from white to dark-brown, but mostly of a pale-brown on the upper surface, and whitish on the lower. Upper surface with moderately dense setæ, longer on the elytra than the prothorax; denser on the under surface and still denser on the legs.

Head with dense, concealed punctures. Rostrum comparatively long and thin; with a fine but distinct median carina, on each side of which is a rather shallow groove; sub-lateral sulci lightly curved, closed at both ends; scrobes shallow on posterior third. Antennæ rather thin; scape rather suddenly thickened at apex. *Prothorax* along middle as long as wide, but longer at sides, sides strongly rounded; with small, regular, flattened tubercles or large granules, and

large punctures, but both more or less concealed by clothing; with a rather feeble median line. *Elytra* ovate-cordate; at base scarcely wider than base of prothorax, widest at about basal third; with regular rows of large, but partially-concealed punctures; interstices gently convex, the odd scarcely more noticeably raised than the even ones, without traces of granules or tubercles. Length, 8-9½ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Gympie (R. Illidge).

On the elytra there is a feeble stripe of more or less whitish scales, commencing on each shoulder, curving round and conjoined on suture about the middle: although not sharply defined it is quite distinct. The posterior declivity (except on the suture) and parts of the sides of the elytra are regularly clothed with dark-brown scales; similar scales clothe the head and rostrum, and parts of the antennæ and of the legs. On the prothorax of one specimen they form a vague line down the middle, and on another on each side as well. Owing to the thickened apex of the club partially concealing the base of the first joint of funicle, that joint from most directions appears to be slightly shorter than the second, but when its entire length can be seen, it is noticed to be slightly longer than it.

In the table given in *Ann. Soc. Ent., Belg., 1906*, p. 314, this species should be placed next to *regularis*, from which it differs in having the rostrum thinner, with a more noticeable carina, scape thinner, eyes with coarser facets, elytra wider, and with a curved fascia of pale scales, etc. In appearance it is somewhat close to *Peripagis densus*, but is much narrower across shoulders, eyes narrower, and with coarser facets, ocular lobes much more conspicuous, etc.

A specimen from Port Denison in the Macleay Museum differs from the types in having the scales almost entirely greyish or white, the dark-brown scales being entirely absent, and the elytra with the curved fascia scarcely traceable. Its setæ also are rather more numerous.

MANDALOTUS.

This genus when well worked out will probably be found to contain a larger number of species than any other Australian genus of weevils. At present (including the species described below) it stands second only to *Talaurinus*.⁽³⁾ But as the species of that genus are large and conspicuous, whilst those of *Mandalotus* are all small and of retiring habits (many being subterranean and others living in moss), it follows that species of *Talaurinus* have been obtained by almost

(3) Excluding known synonyms and varieties—*Talaurinus* 95, *Mandalotus* 71.

every naturalist who has looked for insects in Australia; whilst the species of *Mandalotus* as a rule are obtained only by entomologists who are well acquainted with insects having similar hiding-places or habits. As a matter of fact, very few localities in Australia have been systematically explored for them.

At a glance the species appear to be remarkably alike and difficult to distinguish, and this is certainly the case with the females. But the males of the majority have remarkable secondary sexual characters. These have been made use of in the table previously given by me,⁽⁴⁾ but some other remarkable ones occur in the species described below; in the prosternum, meso- and meta-sternum and coxæ. There is also a specimen of an undescribed species in the National (Melbourne) Museum, with a conical tubercle on each of the front coxæ. It seems probable, therefore, that many other remarkable features exist in the species which have still to be described.

Unfortunately these masculine features are confined to the under surface and legs, so that to see them clearly it is necessary to have the specimens mounted on their sides or backs.

To bring the males of the species described below into line with those in the table previously given by me, the following letters, etc., may be of use:—

- AA. 1. Prothoracic sculpture transversely arranged *mesosternalis*, n. sp.
 2. Prothoracic granules not so arranged.
- c.
3. Space between middle and front coxæ almost equal *rudis*, n. sp.
 4. Space between middle coxæ much greater than between front coxæ *crudus*, Er.
- cc.
- AAA. 1. Prosternum tuberculate.
 * Tubercle in front of coxæ and notched *armipectus*, n. sp.
 ** Tubercle behind coxæ and conical *prosternalis*, n. sp.
 2. Prosternum not tuberculate.
- B.
- AAAA. Mesosternum with a process which is notched at apex *incisus*, n. sp.
- BB. 1. Metasternum bituberculate *metasternalis*, n. sp.
 2. Metasternum not bituberculate ...
- C.

(4) These Transactions, 1907, pp. 131-135.

GG. v.

1. With subhumeral projections *herbivorus*, n. sp.
2. Without such projections.
 3. Base of rostrum suddenly raised above head *ammophilus*, n. sp.
 4. Base not so raised.

rv.

KK. e.

1. Prothorax on abrasion with conspicuous granules *coxolis*, n. sp.
2. Prothorax without such granules.
 3. Metasternum and abdomen with golden clothing *muscivorus*, n. sp.
 4. Without such clothing *maculatus*, Lea.

ee.

MANDALOTUS SCABER, Lea.

In this species, of which I have seen but one male, there is a blunt-tipped process, slightly longer than the trochanter, projecting backwards from each of the middle coxæ.

MANDALOTUS AMPLICOLLIS, Lea.

In the original description of this species I spoke of the depression on the abdomen being bounded behind by a distinct ridge on the second segment. The second segment, however, has not really a ridge, but has a small tubercle on each side of its middle; in the type these two tubercles (owing to scales and a small amount of mud) appeared conjoined so as to form a ridge, but on a second specimen being examined their true nature was discerned. In the table given by me (in *Trans. Roy. Soc., S. Aust.*, 1907, pp. 131-135) it should be placed in C; and *e* should be altered to read:—

Abdomen bituberculate.

Tubercles on basal segment *geminatus*.

Tubercles on second segment *ampliocollis*.

MANDALOTUS NIGER, Lea.

Dr. E. W. Ferguson has recently taken the sexes of this species on the Blue Mountains. The male has the intercoxal process of the mesosternum laminated, and in my table the species should be removed from *E. v.* to *A. aa.*: from the two species (*hoplostethus* and *simulator*) placed there it differs in being more than twice the size; the process is shaped somewhat as in *simulator*, except that it is flatter, but the prothorax is larger in proportion, more rounded, and with numerous flattened and rather conspicuous granules: the front tibiæ are also without granules. In size and general appearance the body, but not the limbs, approaches that of *mirabilis*.

MANDALOTUS SIMULATOR, Lea.

A specimen from the Blue Mountains differs from the types in being larger (6 mm.), with the front tibiæ inflated towards the base, and with a conspicuous row of granules when viewed from some directions (in the types the tibiæ are less inflated and the granules are much less conspicuous); the mesosternal process, in addition to its curvature, appears also to be slightly concave on its apical two-thirds.

MANDALOTUS CAMPYLOCNEMIS, Lea.

♂. In the male of this species the basal segment of the abdomen should not have been described as transversely depressed. Although the depression is wider at the base than it is long down the middle, it is certainly a longitudinal one, and rearwards just perceptibly encroaches on the second segment. In front it is joined on to a large depression on the meta- and meso-sternum, that is bounded on each side by the coxæ. The middle coxæ in consequence are strongly elevated above the middle of the mesosternum. Their inner walls are obliquely flattened, and each has a short conical projection in line with its trochanter: they are very widely separated (almost as widely as the hind pair), and the suture between them is deeply impressed. The front coxæ are also widely separated, but the space between them is hardly more than half that between the middle pair: the space between them is also somewhat irregular. The front tibiæ have a strong flange-like extension near the apex, so that the apex itself appears somewhat V-shaped.

MANDALOTUS INCISUS, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennæ dull-red, most of scape darker, tarsi reddish-castaneous. Densely clothed with muddy-brown or sooty scales, feebly variegated on the under surface and legs. With stout, dark recurved setæ.

Rostrum with a narrow carina, visible throughout. Scape moderately stout, regularly increasing in thickness to apex. *Prothorax* (from above) almost circular in outline; with large, round, somewhat flattened granules, traceable through, but completely covered by, clothing. *Elytra* conjointly arcuate at base, with a comparatively strong sub-humeral tubercle, disc somewhat uneven; feebly tuberculate about summit of posterior declivity; with large, round, normally almost concealed punctures. *Mesosternum* with a rather short intercoxal process, which is distinctly notched at its apex. Abdomen strongly depressed near base. Front *coxæ* rather widely separated. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having the prothorax smaller, elytra larger and wider, mesosternum simple, abdomen flat at base, and legs shorter.

Hab.—New South Wales: Blue Mountains (E. W. Ferguson).

Readily distinguished from all other species of the genus (many of which it strongly resembles) by the intercoxal process of mesosternum of male, this being produced and notched at apex, instead of laminated as in A of my table, or conical as in AA.

MANDALOTUS MESOSTERNALIS, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennæ dull-red, scape darker, tarsi reddish-castaneous. Densely clothed with stout muddy or sooty-brown scales, more or less variegated with paler scales. With stout slightly-curved setæ, similar in colour to the scales amongst which they are placed.

Rostrum with a narrow carina, visible throughout. Scape moderately short and stout. *Prothorax* truncate in front, rounded at base and sides; with numerous strong, transverse, or oblique carinæ, interrupted in middle, and quite distinct before abrasion. *Elytra* conjointly arcuate at base; with a moderately strong subhumeral tubercle; disc even; with rows of large, normally almost concealed punctures; alternate interstices slightly raised. *Under surface* with dense punctures and sparse minute granules, both normally concealed. Mesosternum with a strong, conical, intercoxal process. Basal segment of abdomen somewhat depressed in middle. Front *coxæ* lightly but distinctly separated; four hind tibiæ strongly notched near apex. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ -5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the elytra larger and wider, mesosternum simple, basal segment of abdomen convex in middle, and legs shorter, with thinner femora and simple tibiæ.

Hab.—New South Wales: National Park (H. J. Carter), Sydney (E. W. Ferguson).

In my table would be placed in AA, from all of which it is distinguished by the much longer mesosternal process (in length this is about equal to each of the front *coxæ*), and by transverse carinæ replacing the usual prothoracic granules.

One specimen has all the legs obscurely diluted with red. The paler scales appear to be variable; on one female they form very feeble stripes on the prothorax, clothe each shoulder, form a small spot on the third interstice at base, and a fairly distinct curved fascia at summit of posterior declivity. On another female they clothe the sides almost regularly from apex of prothorax to apex of elytra; on this specimen also most of the elytral scales are brownish. On a male the only scales that are variegated are some on the

femora. The notch near apex of each of the four hind tibiæ of the male is very strong, but from some directions practically invisible.

MANDALOTUS RUDIS, n. sp.

♂. Black, in places obscurely diluted with red; antennæ dull-red, scape darker; tarsi reddish-castaneous. Densely clothed with muddy-brown or sooty scales, interspersed with very stout depressed setæ.

Rostrum without a visible carina. Scape for the genus rather long and thin. *Prothorax* large, feebly transverse, sides strongly and evenly rounded, apex distinctly narrower than base; median line traceable before abrasion; with numerous, rather large, round, somewhat flattened granules, more or less traceable before abrasion. *Elytra* scarcely conjointly arcuate at base; shoulders projecting, with a rather feeble subhumeral tubercle, disc uneven and obsoletely tuberculate, especially about summit of posterior declivity; with rows of large, normally-concealed punctures. *Mesosternum* with a wide, feebly conical intercoxal process. *Metasternum* and basal segment of abdomen feebly conjointly concave in middle. Front *coxæ* widely separated; hind tibiæ with an inner row of granules, invisible from most directions. Length, 6 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (E. Allen).

In the table given by me this species would be placed next to *crudus*, which in fact it very strongly resembles, but it differs in having the prothorax larger, with more conspicuous granules, the front *coxæ* more widely separated (the distance between them is almost equal to that separating the middle tibiæ, instead of less than half as in *crudus*), and the mesosternal process less acute, although of about the same length. The abdomen also is without the conspicuous granules of *crudus*.

The setæ are unusually stout, and most of them are quite flat amongst the scales.

MANDALOTUS ARMIPECTUS, n. sp.

♂. Colour as described in preceding species. Densely clothed with muddy-grey scales, sometimes variegated with sooty. With moderately stout semi-erect setæ.

Rostrum with a narrow carina. Scape feebly curved, apex rather suddenly thickened. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex much narrower than base, which is almost truncate; median line distinct; surface uneven. *Elytra* trisinate at base, subhumeral projection distinct; with rows of large, partially-concealed punctures; alternate interstices moderately raised. *Prosternum* with a

suddenly raised process just in front of and between coxæ, flat on top, and slightly notched in middle. Metasternum and basal segment of abdomen conjointly feebly concave in middle. Front *coxæ* separated slightly more than middle pair. Length, 4.4½ mm.

♀. Differs in having elytra larger and wider, prosternum simple, basal segment of abdomen gently convex in middle, and the femora not quite so stout.

Hab.—New South Wales: Shoalhaven (E. W. Ferguson).

The prosternal process of the male will readily distinguish from all previously described species, many of which it strongly resembles.

On most of the specimens before me the scales are of a uniform muddy-grey, but on two males there are sooty scales forming vermiculate patches on both prothorax and elytra. On several specimens the rostral carina is quite distinct, but on others it is concealed before abrasion, this probably being due to disarrangement of the clothing. Before abrasion the prothorax appears to be covered with ordinary granules, but on abrasion these are seen to be flat, and more or less joined together, with irregular punctures or spaces between, giving the whole a vermiculate appearance. Dr. Ferguson informs me that all the specimens were "taken after very heavy rain clinging to grass stems in pools of water."

MANDALOTUS PROSTERNALIS, n. sp.

♂. Of a dingy-red, tarsi paler. Densely clothed with muddy-grey, feebly-variegated scales. With numerous comparatively long suberect setæ.

Rostrum without visible median carina, rather more strongly narrowed to base than usual. *Antennæ* rather short. *Prothorax* and *elytra* as described in *mesosternalis*. *Prosternum* with a strong conical process projecting backwards from between the coxæ: these moderately separated. Length, 3½ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Gosford (H. J. Carter).

The only other described species having a prosternal process is the preceding, but in that one the process is in front of instead of behind the coxæ, and is also of very different shape. The sculpture of the prothorax and elytra (although not the colour or clothing) is exactly as in *mesosternalis*, but that species has the mesosternum armed.

MANDALOTUS METASTERNALIS, n. sp.

♂. Colour as described in *rudis*. Densely clothed with sooty-brown, feebly-variegated scales. With stout, more

or less curved setæ, varying from almost white to sooty.

Rostrum without visible carina. Scape lightly curved and rather thin. *Prothorax* distinctly transverse, sides strongly rounded, base almost truncate and considerably wider than apex; median line distinct. *Elytra* trisinate at base; subhumeral tubercle prominent; disc uneven and obsolete tuberculate; with rows of large but almost concealed punctures. *Metasternum* with a small conical tubercle on each side, close to hind coxæ, and almost touching abdomen; and, in conjunction with basal segment of abdomen, with a moderate depression in middle. Front *coxæ* very widely separated; hind tibiæ with an inner row of granules on basal half and strongly emarginate on apical half, front tibiæ strongly curved at apex. Length, 4 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Gosford (H. J. Carter).

The type is damaged, having lost several of its legs and parts of both antennæ, but I have not hesitated to describe it, as the metasternal tubercles readily distinguish it from all previously described species; the tubercles are so placed that at a glance it is difficult to see whether they are on the coxæ, abdomen, or metasternum. From the under surface most of the clothing is missing, and there are seen to be a few minute granules scattered about, and a row of large punctures at base and apex of prosternum, one across metasternum, and another on intercoxal process of abdomen. Before abrasion no granules are traceable on the prothorax, and after abrasion they are seen to be quite absent from most of the surface, although an irregular puncture here and there suggests the vermiculate appearance of *armipectus*.

MANDALOTUS AMMOPHILUS, n. sp.

♂. Dark-reddish-brown, sometimes almost black, antennæ paler, tarsi still paler. Densely clothed with whitish-grey scales. Upper surface with short setæ, scarcely raised above the general level; middle of metasternum and of basal segment of abdomen with dense, fine, setose pubescence; femora towards base and tibiæ with rather long and thin setæ.

Head somewhat flattened, and with a narrow median impression between eyes. *Rostrum* stout, its upper surface suddenly raised above head; median carina concealed but traceable throughout. Scape lightly curved and very thick. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded; median line lightly impressed; with numerous round, flattened granules, somewhat confluent in places and fairly distinct before abrasion. *Elytra* oblong-ovate, shoulders rounded, without subhumeral projections; with regular rows

of (for the genus) rather small punctures, appearing very small before abrasion; interstices even. Basal segment of *abdomen* very gently convex in middle. Front *coxae* touching; claws subsoldered together at base. Length, 4-5 mm.

♀. Differs in being a little wider, with the abdomen more noticeably convex and without pubescence, and the legs with sparser thin setæ.

Hab.—New South Wales: Sydney (H. J. Carter, E. W. Ferguson, and A. M. Lea), Wollongong (Lea).

In my table this species would be associated with *crassicornis*, to which in shape and in the enormously inflated scape it bears a strong resemblance, but the clothing is of uniform or almost uniform colour, and the rostrum is very different on its upper surface.

The scales are occasionally variegated with very pale-brown. The rostrum from the side is somewhat suggestive of *Ethemaia sellata*, but is not so strongly and abruptly elevated above the head as in that species. The ocular lobes are very feeble, but traceable. Numerous specimens were obtained at the roots of beach-growing plants.

MANDALOTUS HERBIVORUS, n. sp.

♂. Reddish-brown, tarsi paler. Densely clothed with more or less variegated scales. Upper surface with numerous more or less curved and rather thin setæ; middle of metasternum and of basal segment of abdomen with somewhat golden setose pubescence; lower surface of tibiæ and femora with rather long, similarly coloured hair or cilia.

Rostrum stout, almost parallel-sided; median carina normally concealed but traceable throughout. Scape distinctly curved and very stout; funicle shorter than usual, first joint twice the length of second. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides widest near apex; with large, round, flattened, frequently confluent granules, traceable before abrasion. *Elytra* oblong-ovate, base feebly conjointly arcuate; with a moderately strong subhumeral projection; with rows of moderately large, partially-concealed punctures; alternate interstices feebly raised. *Under surface* with a shallow depression, common to middle of metasternum and two basal segments of abdomen. Front *coxae* almost touching, each tibia with an inner row of granules. Length, $4\frac{3}{4}$ - $5\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having the prothorax smaller, elytra larger and more ovate, abdomen convex and without golden clothing, either there or on legs, the legs are also shorter, with the femora less stout, and the tibial granules absent.

Hab.—New South Wales: Sydney.

In my table would be placed with *crassicornis*, from which and the preceding species it may be distinguished by the subhumeral projections.

The general colour of the derm appears to vary from a dark- to a pale-reddish-brown. The bulk of the scales vary from a dingy-fawn or sooty-brown to sooty, but paler on the under than on the upper surface; on the elytra there are sometimes conspicuous pale markings, consisting of a spot on third interstice at base, and on each subhumeral projection, and an interrupted fascia just before summit of posterior declivity. On the prothorax there are sometimes two pale spots on each side. But the clothing is sometimes of a sooty-brown, with obscure patches of dingy-fawn. The six specimens before me were all taken by Mr. H. J. Carter—four on grass in his garden and two close to a seabeach.

MANDALOTUS MUSCIVORUS, n. sp.

♂. Reddish-brown, appendages paler. Moderately clothed with scales varying from yellowish-green, with a slight golden gloss, to grey or greenish-grey. Upper surface with thin fine setæ; under surface of tibiæ and femora with golden hair or cilia, similar but shorter and denser clothing on middle of metasternum, and of two basal segments of abdomen.

Rostrum almost parallel-sided; median carina narrow and distinct throughout. *Antennæ* rather long and thin for the genus. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, flat, sides strongly rounded and wider near apex than near base, but apex itself slightly narrower than base; with numerous small and rather feeble granules, not much more distinct after than before abrasion; surface generally with numerous punctures. *Elytra* oblong-ovate, without subhumeral tubercles: with regular rows of large, partially-concealed punctures; interstices even. *Metasternum* and basal segment of abdomen with a large and rather shallow depression common to both; third and fourth segments of abdomen with deep and wide sutures. *Front coxæ* touching. Length, 3-3½ mm.

♀. Differs in being larger, wider, and more convex, elytra ovate-cordate, and with smaller punctures, abdomen convex, and femora not quite so stout.

Hab.—Tasmania: Waratah (A. M. Lea).

In my table would be associated with *maculatus* and *inuitatus*; from the former it differs somewhat in shape, in the metasternum and basal segment of abdomen of male having rather dense pubescence, and in the prothoracic sculpture. From the latter (to which in shape it is closer) in having the club no darker than the rest of the antennæ, in the cloth-

ing of the under surface and tibial ciliation; in the female this is very feeble instead of being almost as distinct as in the male (as in *inusitatus*). An occasional specimen has the derm nowhere black, and in the table this would associate it with *pallidus*, but it is much smaller than that species, and of different shape, with the prothoracic granules traceable before abrasion.

The green or golden scales are sometimes very conspicuous, but on most specimens the metallic lustre is absent. Numerous specimens were obtained from moss.

MANDALOTUS COXALIS, n. sp.

Dark-reddish-brown, antennæ somewhat paler, tarsi still paler. Upper surface very densely clothed with muddy-grey scales; lower surface and legs with somewhat setose clothing. With moderately numerous and fairly stout setæ all over.

Rostrum without traceable median carina. Antennæ rather thin. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded: with not very numerous and rather small but very distinct and strongly convex granules, usually quite concealed before abrasion. *Elytra* ovate, base trisinate; without sub-humeral projections; sides strongly rounded, disc uneven; with very large, but normally quite concealed punctures. Basal segment of *abdomen* flat in middle. Front *coxae* almost touching and each with a shining black granule on the inner surface. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mulgrave River (Henry Hacker).

In my table would be associated with *maculatus*, from which it differs in being larger and more robust, with both the prothorax and elytra differently sculptured.

There are three specimens before me, two of which have the abdomen flattened and front coxæ granulate, these probably being males: the other specimen has the abdomen more convex and the coxal granules absent, this probably being a female. The clothing is so dense that the upper derm is everywhere concealed, even the large elytral punctures and strongly convex prothoracic granules not being traceable before abrasion.

SUBFAMILY ATERPIDES.

RHINARIA GRANULOSA, Fhs.

costata, Er.

I believe the above synonymy to be correct. The species is a fairly common one in New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania.

RHINARIA CONVEXIROSTRIS, Lea.

This species is close to *tibialis*, but differs in being somewhat narrower, with the base of the rostrum feebly convex in the middle instead of distinctly carinated, and with the prothoracic punctures larger and more conspicuous.

In some specimens of *tibialis* the elytra have somewhat similar markings to this species; although in the majority of them the markings are much more obscure.

RHINARIA SIGNIFERA, Pasc.

This appears to be a fairly common Queensland insect. Two specimens from Port Denison differ from the normal form in having the median markings of elytra conjoined at suture and somewhat ochreous instead of white.

RHINARIA GRANDIS, n. sp.

Black. Densely covered with variegated scales, and with setæ scattered about.

Head with four large conjoined tubercles between eyes, the hind ones larger than the others, the space between the tubercles deeply hollowed out. Rostrum glabrous and concave along middle; at base deeply concave, distinctly impressed along middle towards apex and less noticeably towards the sides; scrobes extended almost to mandibles, and open in front. First joint of funicle about once and one-half the length of second. *Prothorax* about as long as wide, sides strongly rounded; closely covered with round and almost regular tubercles, many of which are capped with a small shining granule. *Elytra* rather long, each shoulder with a strong conical granulated tubercle; with rows of large but more or less concealed punctures: interstices with numerous granules, especially on the third, fifth, and seventh. Length (excluding rostrum), $15\frac{1}{2}$ - $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Sydney (on "cutting grass," G. Masters, on *Xanthorrhœa*, sp., H. J. Carter), Blue Mountains (E. W. Ferguson).

The strong humeral and cephalic tubercles and variegated clothing easily render this the finest known species of the genus. The scales almost everywhere conceal the derm. They are mostly of a muddy-brown or ochreous-brown colour, with on the elytra a wide V-shaped darker patch about the middle, traces of another V towards the base, and an irregular triangle on each side of the posterior declivity. On each elytron there is also a round, rusty-red spot on each side of the humeral tubercle, an irregular one before the middle, and a large irregular spot on the posterior declivity.

On the prothorax there is a conspicuous median line of white scales, which is sometimes continued on to the scutellum. On the scutellum, however, the scales are sometimes of a rusty-red, and similar scales are sometimes on each side of the prothorax at the base. On the head the scales are variable, but appear to be usually paler on the tubercles and middle of the forehead than elsewhere. The abdomen (more especially the three apical segments) is conspicuously striped.

A specimen belonging to Dr. Ferguson was sent to me as the female. It differs from the others in being smaller (13 mm.), the tubercles on the head much smaller (but still rather large), the rostrum obtusely carinated along middle, the prothorax longer than wide, with tubercles smaller and legs regular. Elytra with humeral tubercles very feeble (no more than a few conjoined granules), the interstices with less conspicuous granules, the third and seventh noticeably raised posteriorly. The under surface with more noticeable punctures and the abdomen very feebly striped. The specimen is very muddy, and the elytra are without markings save for a rusty-red patch on each side of the posterior declivity; this being almost the sole reason for my belief that Dr. Ferguson is correct in his identification of the sexes.

ETHEMAIA GRIFFITHI, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi diluted with red. Densely clothed with sooty scales, sometimes variegated with patches of whitish or muddy-brown scales. With setæ scattered about, mostly dark on the upper surface and mostly pale on the under surface and legs.

Head flat between eyes; with dense concealed punctures. Eyes briefly ovate, prominent, and entire. Rostrum slightly longer than front tarsi, with three (or more probably five) partially-concealed carinæ; wider in male than in female. Scape as long as funicle; first joint of funicle stouter and slightly longer than second. *Prothorax* as long as wide in female, slightly transverse in male; sides very feebly rounded, base very little wider than apex; with very large but partially-concealed punctures or foveæ. *Elytra* almost twice as wide as prothorax, almost parallel-sided to one-third from apex; third interstice with four tubercles, of which the largest overhangs the posterior declivity, fifth interstice with four, a few feeble ones towards each side; with rows of large but partially-concealed punctures. *Under surface* with dense partially-concealed punctures. Length (excluding rostrum), 5½-6 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Geeveston (H. H. D. Griffith), Hobart, Mount Wellington (A. M. Lea).

A deep-black species, in appearance like *funerea*, but much larger, elytral tubercles more prominent and rostrum longer, with more conspicuous sculpture. In build it is much like *vagans*, but, apart from the very different clothing, the elytral tubercles are different, and the rostrum is somewhat stouter. The eyes are much more prominent than in *adusta*, which is also distinctly narrower and with different tubercles.

On one of the five specimens before me the scales of the upper surface are entirely black. On the second there are two feeble muddy-brown stripes on each side of the prothorax. On the third there is a distinct but very irregular patch of whitish scales on each side of the elytra beyond the middle. On the fourth these patches are just traceable. On the fifth muddy-brown scales clothe almost the whole of the prothorax, form a patch on each side of the elytra beyond the middle, and a distinct fascia just before summit of posterior declivity, extending to the fifth interstices. The femora each have a ring of whitish scales, except that on the front pair they are sometimes very feeble or even absent.

SUBFAMILY ERIRHINIDES.

MERIPHUS TUBERCULATUS, n. sp.

Reddish-castaneous; head, prothorax (base and apex excepted), and scutellum deeply infusate or piceous; funicle and club, some spots on elytra and some vague spots on under surface and femora more lightly infusate. Moderately clothed with pale-yellowish or greyish setæ and forming four very feeble lines on prothorax; elytra in addition with sparse suberect setæ.

Head slightly longer than wide. Rostrum thin, moderately curved, distinctly longer than head and prothorax combined; with five narrow carinæ on basal two-thirds; apical third with fine punctures. Antennæ thin; two basal joints of funicle elongate, first distinctly longer than second. *Prothorax* distinctly transverse, sides rounded and diminishing in width from base to near apex, and then slightly inflated. *Elytra* scarcely twice the width of prothorax, sides feebly diminishing in width from shoulders; striate-punctate, punctures not very large and rather shallow; interstices with a few granules, some of which are almost black, third with a strong, elongated, granulated tubercle at its middle. *Femora* stout and strongly dentate, especially the hind pair; hind tibiæ very strongly curved. Length (excluding rostrum), 3 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Wollongong (A. M. Lea).

With the exception of *guttatus* (rendered very distinct by its clothing) this species is the most distinct one known to me, and rendered so by its tubercles.

ERISTUS BICOLOR, Blackb.

There are three specimens from Tasmania before me which appear to belong to this species, but they have not the antennæ entirely dark; on one of them the scape is pale, and on the others the first two joints of the funicle as well. Two of them have the sides of the prothorax stained with piceous.

The very feeble carina between the eyes and on the base of the rostrum appears to be confined to the male.

DESIANTHA MALEVOLENS, Lea, var. *VEGRANDIS*, Lea.

This species is widely distributed and variable. In addition to the types, there are now before me specimens from North-Western Australia, Queensland, and New South Wales.

Apparently there is always a whitish spot on the third interstice just beyond the middle, and this is frequently the only pale spot on each elytron. On specimens from the North-West there are frequently numerous similar spots towards the sides, sometimes alternated with darker spots, whilst the spot on the third interstice is sometimes extended to the second and even to the suture; on many of these specimens also the dark sutural marking is absent, or broken up into irregular spots or a feeble stripe on each side of, but not on, suture.

On many of the specimens from Queensland and New South Wales the dark sutural marking is altogether absent, and many of the elytral scales have a faint greenish tinge. On these specimens also the spot on the third interstice, although always traceable, is frequently indistinct.

The depression of the metasternum and abdomen is confined to the males: in the female the space so occupied in the male is quite flat.

I am now convinced that the form described as *vegrandis* is but a small variety of this species.

DESIANTHA NOCIVA, n. sp.

Reddish-brown, antennæ and tarsi paler: prothorax black. Prothorax and elytra densely clothed with soft, rounded, pale-muddy-brown, feebly-variegated scales; and in addition with numerous stout, brown, semi-erect setæ. Head, rostrum, under surface, and appendages with dense stramineous setæ or coarse pubescence.

Head with dense more or less concealed punctures. *Rostrum* stout, increasing in width from base almost to apex; with three strong carinæ from base almost to apex, and with

finer (usually concealed) intermediate ones; with dense, normally-concealed punctures; each side at base suddenly and deeply notched. First joint of funicle almost as long as second and third combined; second almost as long as third and fourth combined. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, angles rounded, base much narrower than apex, middle of apex raised; with dense, round, normally-concealed punctures. *Elytra* not much wider than apex of prothorax, parallel-sided to near apex, base conjointly arcuate; with regular rows of large almost entirely concealed punctures; interstices convex, with small concealed punctures. *Under surface* with dense but rather small punctures. *Legs* moderately long; tibiæ denticulate below. Length, 7-8 mm.

Hab.—Victoria.

Sent by Mr. C. French, jun., as being very destructive to the tomato, cabbage, and other vegetables. The colour of the derm of the upper surface is usually entirely concealed, but that of the lower surface is visible before abrasion. The knees are generally infuscated. There are no sharply-defined markings on any of the 25 specimens before me, but they all have a very feeble transverse fascia of paler scales about summit of posterior declivity; the fascia extends slightly forwards on each side (covering about five interstices on each) so as to be shaped like a very wide V. The median line of the prothorax and the preapical callosities are also usually marked by paler scales. The elytral setæ are in regular rows. Some specimens are narrower than others, but I can find no distinct sexual differences.

The only other species known to me having the rostrum similarly notched at the base is *præmorsa*, from which it differs in being larger, with softer scales and more erect elytral setæ; the claws also are more widely separated. The shape of the prothorax is much as in *Exithius capucinus*.

SUBFAMILY ATTELABIDES.

EUOPS SUTURALIS, Lea.

At the time this species was described I had seen but one specimen; there are now fifteen before me, of which six were taken in company on a eucalyptus sapling by Mr. Hacker.

The species is a very variable one, as indicated by the following forms.

1. As the type, ♂, ♀.
2. Like the type, but without a dark blotch about scutellum, and abdomen diluted with red along middle, ♀.

3. Entirely dark except for a large reddish blotch (towards the base and side) on each elytron.⁽⁵⁾ Prothorax with a purplish gloss, ♂, ♀.

4. Like 3, but knees and rostrum reddish, and head and prothorax with a very decided greenish gloss, ♀.

The male differs from the female in having the front femora stouter and the front tibiæ longer and strongly curved.

EUOPS RUDIS, n. sp.

♂. Black; tibiæ, tips of femora, tarsi (third joint excepted), muzzle, and sometimes the basal joint of antennæ dull-red.

Head with coarse punctures, but at base transversely strigose. Eyes almost touching. Rostrum bent downwards at basal third; with rather dense punctures but much smaller than on head. *Prothorax* with very dense, round, and rather coarse punctures. *Elytra* subquadrate, widest across shoulders, about one-third wider than prothorax; with rows of large, coarse punctures, and a short subsutural and two short sublateral rows; interstices much narrower than rows of punctures towards sides, and each with a distinct row of punctures; towards middle with irregular punctures, and subequal in width with large punctures. *Under surface* with very dense punctures. *Front femora* longer than prothorax: front tibiæ long, thin, strongly curved, longitudinally striated, under surface finely serrated. Length, 6 mm.

♀. Differs in having the head and rostrum shorter, front legs much shorter, with the tibiæ of different shape and abdomen convex, instead of concave, along middle; and with the normal⁽⁶⁾ female clothing.

Hab.—New South Wales: Ben Lomond, 4,500 ft. (A. Jefferis Turner).

In some lights the base of the prothorax and parts of the elytra appear to be very obscurely diluted with red. The punctures at the sides of the abdomen appear to be placed obliquely, this being due to a feeble oblique striation.

Allied to *falcata*, but opaque, body almost entirely black, and the eyes not quite touching. In size and coarseness of punctures there are specimens of *falcata* before me that decidedly approach the present species, although the average specimens of that species are much smaller, with much smaller punctures and differently coloured.

(5) It seems possible that *pulchella*, Pasc., may have been described from such a form, in which case, of course, *suturalis* will have to take rank as a variety only.

(6) A double transverse series of short hair or pubescence on the middle of the first, second, and third segments.

EUOPS EFFULGENS, n. sp.

♂. Coppery-purple, in places with a golden or greenish gloss. Femora purplish, rest of the legs black; antennæ black, in places feebly diluted with red.

Head with fairly dense but somewhat irregular punctures; base transversely strigose. Eyes close together, but distinctly separated. Rostrum short, not suddenly bent over at basal third; with numerous rather small punctures. Antennæ unusually close together at base. *Prothorax* strongly convex; with numerous rather small punctures. *Elytra* subquadrate; striate-punctate, striæ rather feeble, punctures of moderate size, becoming smaller posteriorly; interstices feebly rugose and with numerous minute punctures. *Metasternum* with dense and coarse punctures; side pieces of mesosternum with sparse and coarse punctures. Abdomen obliquely strigose and with numerous punctures, coarser at sides than in middle, but all smaller than on sterna. Front femora no longer than prothorax, front tibiæ (for the genus) rather stout and feebly curved, under surface feebly serrated. Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

♀. Differs in colour and in having the head and rostrum slightly shorter, the front legs shorter (the tibiæ although distinctly shorter than those of the male are less noticeably so than usual), and the abdomen convex (instead of concave) along middle; and with normal female clothing.

Hab.—South Australia (types in Macleay Museum).

In build somewhat resembling *eucalypti*, but the front tibiæ of the male considerably shorter. The only male before me is almost entirely of a brilliant coppery-purple. The only female is of a dark metallic green, with some coppery reflections on the elytra.

EUOPS LATERALIS, n. sp.

♂. Deep-blue, inclining to purple on the elytra, and glossed with green on the head and scutellum; antennæ dull-red, club darker.

Head almost impunctate on upper surface, but with fairly coarse punctures on sides; base transversely strigose. Eyes touching. Rostrum moderately bent over at basal third; with numerous rather small punctures. *Prothorax* with sparse and minute punctures on disc, becoming rather dense and coarse on sides. *Elytra* about two-fifths wider than prothorax, widest across shoulders, rather strongly diminishing in width to apex; with rows of punctures of medium size at base, becoming much smaller posteriorly; interstices smooth and impunctate. Side pieces of *mesosternum* almost impunc-

tate: of metasternum with marginal punctures only. Abdomen minutely obliquely strigose, and with rather small punctures, larger at sides than elsewhere. Front femora longer than prothorax: front tibiæ slightly longer than femora, thin, moderately curved, lower surface finely serrated. Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having the head and rostrum shorter, front legs much shorter and abdomen convex (instead of concave) along middle: and with the normal female clothing.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (types in Macleay Museum).

The rows of punctures on the elytra are not in striæ except towards the sides, but there is a distinct sutural impunctate stria.

In build somewhat resembling *clavigera*, but club shorter, and prothorax and shoulders without coppery-green markings.

EUOPS IMPUNCTICOLLIS, n. sp.

♂. Purple, elytra purplish-blue, pronotum blackish, head with a greenish gloss; antennæ dull-red.

Head impunctate, except immediately behind eyes. Eyes almost touching, more convex than usual. Rostrum rather short: with numerous rather small punctures. *Prothorax* without punctures except a few small ones in the transverse-subbasal impression. *Elytra* of the same shape and with punctures (except that they are smaller) and striæ as in the preceding species. Outer side pieces of mesosternum each with a single row of small but noticeable punctures. Side pieces of metasternum with rather small marginal punctures. Abdomen very finely strigose, with distinct punctures only at sides. *Legs* as in the preceding species. Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

♀. Differs from the male as in the preceding species.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns.

In general appearance close to the preceding species, but without coarse punctures at sides of prothorax and the elytral punctures considerably smaller. I have seen but two specimens—the male in the Macleay Museum, the female in my own collection.

EUOPS FLAVOMACULATA, n. sp.

♂. Purple, scutellum and shoulders of a brilliant green or coppery-green, a similar green on parts of the under surface and legs, head and rostrum glossed with green; each elytron with a small, round, median, flavous spot.

Head with coarse punctures on sides and immediately behind eyes, elsewhere almost impunctate; base transversely strigose. Eyes touching. Rostrum with numerous rather small punctures. *Prothorax* with sparse and minute punc-

tures on disc, becoming rather dense and fairly large on sides. *Elytra* of the same shape and with punctures and striæ as in *lateralis*. *Under surface* and *legs* also as in *lateralis*. Length, 2 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (Macleay Museum).

Readily distinguished from all previously described Australian species by the two flavous spots on the elytra. There are three specimens before me, all males.

SUBFAMILY MAGDALINIDES.

MAGDALIS MAMILLATUS, n. sp.

Brownish-red; head, base, and tip of rostrum, scutellum and under surface black or blackish. Densely clothed with whitish pubescence, but absent from two spots on each elytron and the greater portion of rostrum.

Head with dense but more or less concealed punctures. Rostrum about two-thirds the length of prothorax, rather wide, moderately curved; punctures at base as on head, elsewhere smaller and sparser but clearly defined. Antennæ inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum; scape the length of five basal joints of funicle, and slightly longer than club. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, apex slightly incurved to middle; densely punctate; with a feeble median subcarinated line. *Elytra* very little wider than prothorax; with narrow, obtusely punctate striæ, interstices granulate. *Femora* acutely dentate; third tarsal joint wide. Length (excluding rostrum), $4\frac{3}{4}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Stonor, Frankford (A. M. Lea); Victoria (C. French).

There are three specimens before me, all apparently females. On one of them the pubescence is decidedly whitish, on a second it is stained with yellow, whilst on the third it is almost golden (this specimen also has the club black). On each elytron it is absent from a spot extending from the second to the fourth interstice just beyond the middle, and to a less degree from the preapical callus. On the basal two-thirds of the prothorax it is so directed as to appear to form two breast-like swellings, with all the hairs directed to the centre of each swelling; but this appearance seems to be readily altered by abrasion. The prothorax would perhaps be better described as densely granulate instead of punctate. The elytral interstices are covered with small obtuse granules, placed more or less transversely.

MAGDALIS INERMIS, n. sp.

♂. Black; scape, funicle, and tarsi red. Under surface and base of rostrum with sparse, whitish pubescence.

Head with small dense punctures. Eyes large, almost touching. Rostrum stout, not half the length of prothorax, with dense punctures, concealed towards base. Scape shorter than funicle, the latter shorter than club. *Prothorax* about as long as wide, sides comparatively strongly rounded, front angles rounded, hind ones acute, base decidedly bisinuate; median line distinct and inflated towards but terminating before apex: with dense, clearly-defined punctures. *Elytra* parallel-sided to near apex; punctate-striate; interstices with small granules, the fifth with a few larger and more distinct ones (but still small) in addition; suture feebly depressed, except at base, where it is rather strongly so. *Under surface* with fairly dense punctures, larger on metasternum than elsewhere. *Femora* comparatively thin, edentate; third tarsal joint wide. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Jenolan (J. C. Wiburd), Forest Reefs; Tasmania: Hobart (A. M. Lea).

The absence of pubescence from the prothorax and elytra may not be constant, although uniform in the three specimens before me. The scape is thinner than in males of other species, but it is of normal stoutness.

Although in size and colour much like many specimens of *rufimanus*, it has (apart from the edentate femora, which will distinguish it from all other species here noted) the prothorax more decidedly bisinuate at the base, the scutellum at the base of a decided impression, fifth interstice granulate, and the eyes even more closely together.

MAGDALIS STENOTARSUS, n. sp.

♂. Black; scape, funicle, and parts of tarsi of a dull-red. Upper surface sparsely, under more densely pubescent.

Head with dense shallow punctures. Eyes decidedly separated. Rostrum stout, half the length of funicle; with punctures as on head. Antennæ stout, scape dilated to apex and shorter than club; the latter the length of six preceding joints combined. *Prothorax* subquadrate, front angles rounded, hind acute; median line distinct but scarcely subcarinate; densely punctate. *Elytra* subcylindrical; punctate-striate; interstices with numerous small granules, the third in addition with some larger ones (but still small) about the middle. *Under surface* with dense but usually concealed punctures. *Femora* stout, acutely dentate; third tarsal joint comparatively narrow, the fourth strongly exerted. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Sydney (A. M. Lea).

The clothing of the elytra consists of fine, sparsely-distributed pubescence, on the prothorax the angles are more

densely but still rather sparsely clothed, the pubescence being more or less whitish. In general appearance close to many specimens of *rufimanus*, but the eyes separated even more than in the female of that species (although not widely separated). But readily distinguished from the species here noted by the tarsi; of these the third joint, although decidedly bilobed, is not much wider than the second (in *rufimanus* it is slightly longer than the second and almost twice the width), and the claw joint is exerted for fully two-thirds of its length. As in *mamillatus* it would perhaps be better to describe the prothorax as granulate instead of punctate; whilst in *rufimanus* the punctures (at any rate on the disc) are evident. In a second specimen the scape is as dark as the club.

SUBFAMILY BALANINIDES.

BALANINUS NIVEOPICTUS, n. sp.

♂. Deep-black, rostrum (base and tip excepted), antennæ, and legs dull-red. Moderately clothed with black scales and with patches or stripes of snowy-white ones.

Head with small dense punctures. Rostrum almost evenly curved; with a few small distinct punctures about base. Antennæ inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum; first joint of funicle about once and one-half the length of second. *Prothorax* with dense, partially-concealed punctures, and with remnants of a very feeble median carina. *Elytra* not much longer than their greatest width (which is near the base), shoulders produced and clasping base of prothorax; striate-punctate, punctures rather large but partially concealed. *Legs* rather long; femora stout, strongly and acutely dentate. Length, 3 mm.; rostrum, 2 mm.

♀. Differs in being larger, rostrum much longer, somewhat differently curved, and with the antennæ inserted much more closely to the base. Length, 3½ mm.; rostrum, 3½ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mulgrave River (Henry Hacker).

A beautiful species with the sharply-defined black and white markings of *amœnus*, although differently disposed. There is a small spot of snowy scales between the eyes, on the prothorax they mark each angle, the hind ones being produced so as almost to meet in the centre of the base; clothe the scutellum, form a cross on the elytra (the transverse fascia is almost exactly median), and are dense on most of the under surface. They also clothe the under surface, but not so densely as elsewhere. On three specimens the sutural stripe of white scales is interrupted for a short distance beyond the transverse fascia; but on the fourth it is continuous; this specimen also has a few white scales at the base, about the

shoulders, and forming a feeble subapical spot on each elytron. All the white sutural clothing towards the apex is mixed with some yellowish setæ. The rostrum of the female on measurement proves to be the exact length of the body, but to the eye it seems considerably longer.

SUBFAMILY TYCHIIDES.

AGESTRA, Pasc.

This genus was stated by Pascoe to be nearer *Dorytomus* ⁽⁷⁾ than to any other. In his table of the *Erirhinides* he placed it in the "*Erirhinides vrais*" between *Nedyleda* and *Eniopea*. Two species were referred by him to the genus—*rubiginea* and *suturalis*, both from Western Australia. Subsequently Blackburn referred a South Australian species, *punctulata*, to the genus.

Thinking it possible that the genus belonged to the *Tychiides*, I wrote to the British Museum for information as to the types, and Mr. C. J. Gahan wrote me that "the claws are what I should call bifid, 'fendus' of Lacordaire. In *A. rubiginea* the inner division is shorter than the outer. In *A. suturalis* it is almost as long as the outer. I cannot be quite sure that all the claws are of this character, as the specimens are carded, and most of the claws covered with gum." Mr. Gahan also sent diagrams of the claws by which it would appear that the claw-joint in *suturalis* is terminated by four almost equal claws, and in *rubiginea* by somewhat similar claws, but the inner ones rather shorter. It is evident, therefore, that *Agestra* belongs to the *Tychiides*, and not to the *Erirhinides*. It is also evident by Blackburn's notes (in Proc. Linn. Soc., New South Wales, 1890, p. 584) that *punctulata* really belongs to the *Erirhinides*, and not to *Agestra*, and that he was misled by Pascoe's faulty location of the genus.

ELLESCHODES BASIPENNIS, n. sp.

Head, rostrum, and scutellum black; under surface more or less infuscate or black; appendages (the femora sometimes stained in parts with black) reddish. Rather densely clothed with whitish pubescence, somewhat paler and sparser on the under than on the upper surface.

Rostrum thin, distinctly longer than prothorax, lightly curved; behind antennæ with a feeble median carina and remnants of others; in front of antennæ with punctures only, and feebly diminishing in width to apex. Antennæ thin, inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum. *Prothorax* about

(7) A genus not recorded from Australia, and unknown to me.

once and one-third as wide as long; with dense and round but normally-concealed punctures. *Elytra* cordate, nowhere quite parallel-sided; with series of fairly large punctures, in rather feeble striæ, both punctures and striæ more noticeable towards base and sides; interstices scarcely separately convex, with rather numerous and small but more or less concealed punctures. *Abdomen* with fairly dense but partially-concealed punctures, apical segment transversely impressed in middle. *Femora* rather stouter than usual, front pair almost edentate, middle pair moderately, the hind pair acutely dentate. Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Swan River (A. M. Lea).

On the two specimens before me (both apparently of one sex) the prothorax is of a dingy-red, but infuscated in parts; the elytra are also of a rather dingy-red, and infuscated about the base, suture, and sides: but the basal portion (although not sharply defined) is somewhat triangular in shape, its outer line extending from each shoulder to the suture at about its basal third. In one of them the legs are almost entirely red, but in the other all the femora are rather deeply stained with black.

The clothing is somewhat as in *inconstans*, but is denser and slightly longer, the prothorax and elytra are somewhat differently proportioned, the femora are stouter, and the rostrum is entirely black, with distinct punctures in front of the antennæ.

SUBFAMILY CRYPTORHYNCHIDES.

MELANTERIUS LEGITIMUS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ, tarsi, and tibial hooks reddish. Under surface and legs with rather sparse whitish setæ.

Head with clearly-defined but comparatively small punctures. Separation of eyes the exact width of rostrum at base. Rostrum moderately thin, distinctly curved, just passing middle coxæ; behind antennæ with a narrow median carina and with dense punctures, in front of antennæ with smaller but not much sparser punctures. Antennæ (for the genus) not very thin, inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum; first joint of funicle distinctly longer than second, and second longer than third. *Prothorax* with dense, clearly-defined punctures, becoming smaller towards apex, and nowhere confluent; without a median line. *Elytra* closely applied to and not much wider than prothorax, with regular rows of large, distant punctures; interstices acutely carinated throughout, and each with a row of rather small punctures on each side; suture carinated only on posterior declivity. *Under surface*

with dense punctures; larger than elsewhere on metasternum and two basal segments of abdomen, but forming a single row on each side piece of metasternum, and on each of the third and fourth abdominal segments. *Femora* strongly and acutely dentate; and each with a small supplementary tooth or granule in emargination. Length, 4-4½ mm.

Hab.—Victoria (C. French).

The small size of this species will readily distinguish it from all others in which the femora are bidentate.

MELANTERIUS COMPOSITUS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ, tarsi, and tibial hooks red, rostrum feebly diluted with red. Under surface and legs with sparse whitish setæ; a very feeble seta in each prothoracic puncture.

Head with dense and rather small but clearly-defined punctures. Separation of eyes about half the width of rostrum at base. Rostrum (for the genus) rather stout, the length of prothorax, lightly curved; behind antennæ with a feeble median carina, and with dense punctures in feeble rows, in front of antennæ with small and rather dense punctures. Antennæ inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum; first joint of funicle distinctly longer than second, second slightly longer than third, the others transverse. *Prothorax* with dense, clearly-defined punctures, becoming smaller towards apex and nowhere confluent; without a median line. *Elytra* rather elongate, closely applied to prothorax, shoulders oblique; with rows of rather large but not uniformly shaped punctures; interstices not uniform. *Under surface* with rather large punctures, except on three apical segments of abdomen (the third and fourth of these have each a single row of punctures), and on side pieces of metasternum (each of which also has a single row of punctures). *Femora* acutely dentate. Length, 4 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Adelaide (H. H. D. Griffith).

The suture, second, and third interstices are carinated on the posterior half only, the fourth and fifth are also feebly carinated there; elsewhere the interstices are either flattened or feebly rounded; the punctures are not placed at even distances between the interstices, but so that the wall of each interstice almost overhangs a row of punctures, and is distant from another row; towards the base the punctures appear to be larger than elsewhere, owing to rather feeble striation.

In the table previously given by me the species should be close to *porosus*, from which it differs in being smaller, in its metasternum and second abdominal segment having larger and sparser punctures, elytra rather more noticeably striate

on the basal half, with the punctures in the striæ and on the interstices less noticeable, rostrum thinner, etc. In size and general appearance (except that its upper surface is glabrous) it is much like *aratus*.

MELANTERIUS PERSIMILIS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ, tarsi, and tibial hooks red. Under surface and legs with sparse whitish setæ, a very indistinct seta in each prothoracic puncture.

Head with dense, clearly-defined punctures. Separation of eyes about half the width of rostrum. Rostrum (for the genus) rather stout, moderately curved, the length of prothorax: with dense punctures throughout; behind antennæ with three distinct carinæ. Antennæ inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum; first joint of funicle distinctly longer than second, second slightly longer than third, fifth-seventh transverse. *Prothorax* with dense, clearly-defined punctures, nowhere confluent, but becoming smaller towards apex: with a very feeble median line. *Elytra* closely applied to prothorax, shoulders rounded; with series of large and somewhat distant punctures; suture with small and irregular punctures, carinated posteriorly; all the other interstices acutely carinated throughout, and with a row of feeble punctures on each side. *Metasternum* (each side piece with a single row of small punctures) and two basal segments of abdomen with large punctures; apical segment with dense punctures: third and fourth each with a single row of punctures, but with a few irregular ones at sides. *Femora* acutely dentate. Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Maitland (T. Blackburn).

The second segment of the abdomen is somewhat shorter than the third and fourth combined; but regarding it as of equal length, in the table previously given by me, it should be placed next to *unidentatus*, from which it differs in being much smaller, rostrum shorter and stouter, prothoracic punctures somewhat smaller, and elytral interstices quite sharply carinated to the base. In *unidentatus*, although the interstices are carinated to the base, they are somewhat rounded and interrupted by punctures near the base itself.

MELANTERIUS CONSPICIENDUS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ, tarsi, and tibial hooks red. Under surface and legs with very sparse whitish setæ.

Head with shallow but clearly-defined punctures. Separation of eyes less than half the width of rostrum at base. Rostrum long and thin, lightly curved, passing middle *coxæ*; behind antennæ with rows of punctures, between which are

apparently feeble carinæ: in front of antennæ with small, dense punctures. Antennæ thin, inserted about two-sevenths from apex of rostrum; two basal joints of funicle subequal in length, third distinctly shorter, sixth and seventh transverse. *Prothorax* more dilated posteriorly than usual, with minute and rather distant punctures. *Elytra* unusually wide; with series of very large and somewhat distant punctures or foveæ; interstices (except on shoulders) carinated throughout, and in places somewhat undulating, each with a row of very minute punctures on each side; suture flattened on basal half, somewhat rounded elsewhere. *Metasternum* with rather large but irregularly-distributed punctures, each side piece with a row of minute punctures. *Abdomen* with rather large punctures on basal segment; second with a row of rather large punctures at extreme base and small ones elsewhere; third and fourth each with a row of minute punctures across middle, but with a few irregular ones at sides. *Femora* acutely dentate. Length, 5 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns, Mossman River (Macleay Museum).

A very robust species. The minute prothoracic punctures in conjunction with the unusually large elytral ones render very distinct from all species of the allied genera known to me. The second abdominal segment is unusually small for *Melanterius*, being scarcely longer than either of the following ones, but at its sides it is drawn backwards, and is there noticeably longer.

MELANTERIOSOMA COSTATUM, Lea, TASMANIENSE, n. var.

Two specimens from Tasmania (New Norfolk and Hobart) differ from the typical form in having the prothorax no darker than the elytra, and with the suture very slightly infuscated only. The elytra also have the third, fifth, and seventh interstices much less acutely costate, with the costa of the third entirely absent from the basal half.

LYBÆBA AMPLICORNIS, n. sp.

Dull-reddish-brown. Moderately clothed with stramineous scales having a faintly-spotted appearance on the elytra, and becoming rather long on the metasternum and abdomen.

Rostrum slightly shorter than prothorax, moderately curved, parallel-sided except for a slight incurvature in front of antennæ; with small but distinct punctures in front, becoming larger and more or less confluent towards base, but at base itself partially concealed. First joint of funicle distinctly longer than second, second as long as third and fourth combined, fourth longer than third, but shorter than fifth,

sixth strongly, the seventh very strongly dilated, and the width of club; this large and somewhat ovate. *Prothorax* not much wider than long; with dense, round, partially-concealed punctures. *Elytra* elongate-cordate; with rows of rather large and somewhat quadrate or oblong punctures; interstices densely and rather coarsely punctate, fifth feebly, the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth rather acutely carinate. *Abdomen* with dense punctures; first segment slightly shorter than second and third combined, second slightly shorter than third along middle, but produced at sides, third and fourth combined distinctly longer than fifth. *Femora* strongly dentate. Length, 5-5 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Victorian Alps (C. French).

In general appearance not very close to any species of *Lybæba* known to me, although it somewhat resembles *Melanterius amplipennis*. The peculiar antennæ and abdomen should prevent it from being confused with any other species.

LYBÆBA BLACKBURNI, n. sp.

Reddish-brown; prothorax somewhat darker than elytra. Densely clothed with white scales; having, on the elytra, a feebly-spotted appearance.

Rostrum slightly shorter than prothorax, moderately curved, parallel-sided except for a slight dilation at base; with small punctures in feeble rows behind antennæ, almost impunctate elsewhere. First joint of funicle about as long as second and third combined; second about as long as third and fourth combined. *Prothorax* not much wider than long; with dense, round, more or less concealed punctures. *Elytra* elongate-cordate; striate-punctate, striæ rather narrow, punctures rather large but more or less concealed; interstices with dense but normally-concealed punctures; four of the lateral ones acutely carinated. *Abdomen* with dense punctures; second segment slightly shorter than third and fourth combined. *Femora* strongly dentate; tibiæ dilated at apex, the four front ones each with a long but not conspicuous apical spine. Length, 5 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Flinders Peninsula (T. Blackburn).

The spine at the apex of each of the four front tibiæ commences at the upper portion of the dilated apex, and slightly diverges from the apex itself, which is oblique. Its length is about equal to that of the first tarsal joint, but owing to its position it is apt to be overlooked unless searched for. The only specimen I have seen is probably a female.

There is another (at present undescribed) South Australian species in general appearance remarkably close to this

one, but with normal tibiæ: unfortunately the only specimen of it before me is headless. In the table previously given by me the present species should be placed with *tantilla* and *subfasciata*, from which it is readily distinguished by its much larger size and curious tibiæ.

POROPTERUS PRODIGUS, Pasc.

There is absolutely nothing in the description of this species to distinguish it from the common *conifer*, Er. (which occurs in Victoria and New South Wales as well as in Tasmania), and (in Proc. Linn. Soc., New South Wales, 1897, p. 506) I recorded it as a synonym of that species. At the time I was unaware that the Rev. T. Blackburn had also (*l. c.*, 1889, p. 1273) regarded it as a synonym.

There is now before me a specimen from Mr. Hacker (who informs me that he has two other identical specimens from Mount Tambourine, in Queensland) which is probably *prodigus*, but it differs from *conifer* in having the large conical tubercles on the elytra larger and distinctly diverging, instead of almost parallel. It is certainly a form well deserving of a varietal name, although it does not appear to be really distinct.

At a glance the specimen looks like some forms of *Jekeli*, but the large elytral tubercles are not at the apex itself (although from above they appear to be there), but some distance above it, as can be readily seen from the sides.

Although this specimen agrees exactly with Pascoe's description, there is still the possibility that his *prodigus* was the ordinary form of *conifer*.

POROPTERUS SULCIVENTRIS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi reddish. Clothed with black upright scales, and with small spots of ochreous or flavous scales.

Rostrum short and stout; with coarse but more or less concealed punctures, even towards the apex. Antennæ inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum; scape shorter and stouter than usual: first joint of funicle slightly stouter and shorter than second, second as long as third and fourth combined, third to seventh transverse. *Prothorax* rather flat, slightly longer than wide, basal two-thirds parallel-sided, then rather strongly narrowed to apex; with large, round, somewhat irregularly distributed punctures. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* not thrice the length of prothorax and at base scarcely wider, shoulders produced, suddenly, but not largely dilated near the base, and then almost parallel-sided to beyond their middle, then suddenly narrowed, but

apex itself fairly wide; tuberculate beneath fascicles; with very large punctures, irregular on disc, but in regular rows on sides; a few small granules on suture. *Under surface* with coarse irregular punctures; basal segment of abdomen with a strong median groove, which is continued on to base of second. *Legs* stout; four hind femora distinctly grooved, hind pair not extending to apex of abdomen. Length, 6-6½ mm.

Hab.—Australia (A. Bovie); Victoria: Dandenong Ranges (C. French).

The deep groove on the abdomen denotes quite plainly that the species is allied to *rubeter*, but from that species it differs in being considerably smaller and narrower, prothorax of different shape, and with much larger punctures, elytra of different shape, antennæ stouter, and clothing very different. The density of the clothing in places and its total absence in others is somewhat as in *inusitatus*, but the two species have little else in common.

The black scales form four lines on the prothorax from its apex to its base, but across the middle they are interrupted by four small flavous spots (of these, however, the outer ones are sometimes very indistinct). On each elytron they form rather large but irregular fascicles, of which there is an elongated one on the third interstice near base, and a rounded one about middle; the summit of the posterior declivity is crowned with irregularly-conjoined fascicles, extending from the second interstice to about the seventh, midway between these and the apex are several small fascicles, and at the apex itself there are two fascicles, but these are sometimes conjoined; black scales are scattered about elsewhere and occasionally formed into feeble fascicles. Just before the middle (sometimes extending almost to the middle, or even to near the base) there is an irregular patch of flavous or ochreous scales, and similar scales may be singly scattered elsewhere. On the legs the flavous (or ochreous) scales are irregularly distributed in spots and bands. On the under surface most of the scales are black. There is a small spot of pale scales close to each eye.

POROPTERUS VALGUS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi of a rather bright red. Rather densely clothed with elongate brick-red scales; but somewhat variegated on the elytra.

Rostrum moderately stout; with dense but not very large punctures on apical half, concealed on basal half. Antennæ inserted one-third from apex of rostrum: first joint of funicle as long as second and third combined, second as long as third and fourth combined. *Prothorax* convex,

feebly transverse, sides strongly rounded, with dense, fairly large, and almost regular granules. *Scutellum* very distinct. *Elytra* not thrice the length of prothorax and at base no wider, sides regularly dilated to beyond the middle and then regularly diminishing in width to apex; with rows of large but more or less concealed punctures. *Under surface* with dense and rather coarse punctures; mesosternal receptacle shorter and less elevated than usual. *Legs* rather long; hind femora just passing elytra; tibiæ thinner than usual, the front pair distorted at apex. Length 5 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Mole Creek (A. M. Lea).

At a glance apparently belonging to the *lithodermus* group, and in size and general appearance much like *foveatus*, but the scutellum unusually distinct, it is round and slightly raised above the level of the elytra, and on the type is covered with a greyish exudation. The front tibiæ of the type (which is probably a male) are strongly curved round at the apex, with the tarsi inserted at the outer apex; they are somewhat suggestive of *Polyphrades tibialis*. On account of its scutellum it may be referred to the *antiquus* group.

On the prothorax, except for a feeble cluster on each side of apex, the scales are not condensed into fascicles; but there appear to be numerous feeble ones on the elytra, consisting usually of the brick-red scales, but sometimes with a few darker central ones. There are also on the elytra some paler scales that in places are condensed into feeble spots; at a glance also there appear to be numerous spots of black scales, but these spots are really due to the derm showing through the clothing.

POROPTERUS MONTANUS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi more or less reddish. Irregularly clothed with stout scales, varying from pale-ochreous to a sooty-brown, and condensed in places into fascicles.

Rostrum moderately stout, sides distinctly incurved to middle; apical half with small and dense punctures, towards base with much larger but more or less concealed punctures. Antennæ inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum: first joint of funicle slightly stouter, and (if anything) slightly shorter than second, second as long as three following combined. *Prothorax* convex, about as long as wide, sides strongly rounded, base and apex subequal, with moderately large and irregularly-distributed punctures: tuberculate beneath fascicles; without a median carina. *Scutellum* apparently absent. *Elytra* strongly convex, not thrice the length of prothorax, widest about the middle, posterior declivity long; with rows

of very large punctures, regular only on sides; third interstice with three tubercles of which the largest is at summit of posterior declivity, fifth with two rather small tubercles, a tubercle on each shoulder; with small shining granules on suture. *Under surface* with (for the genus) rather small punctures. *Legs* rather long; hind femora lightly but distinctly passing elytra; third tarsal joint wide and deeply bilobed. Length, 8 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Mount Wellington (A. M. Lea).

Belongs to the *succisus* group, but more densely squamose than any of the members of that group, elytra shorter and deeper, with different tubercles, posterior femora passing elytra, and tibiæ shorter and stouter. The only specimen before me was taken in moss, but was probably there by accident.

On the prothorax there are six fascicles in the usual positions. On the elytra all the tubercles are crowned with them, the one on the shoulder having paler scales than the others; similar scales also are dense on parts of the posterior declivity, especially about the suture. On the legs and under surface the clothing is feebly variegated. The tubercles crowning the posterior declivity are very conspicuous.

POROPTERUS HUMERALIS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi obscurely reddish. Irregularly clothed with pale more or less muddy-brown scales.

Head wider and flatter than usual. Rostrum less curved than usual, very stout and wide in male, but much less so in female; with dense but more or less concealed punctures, especially in male. Antennæ inserted about one-fourth from apex of rostrum in male, two-fifths in female; second joint of funicle much longer than first, and as long as three following joints combined. *Prothorax* almost flat, sides strongly rounded and strongly lessened to apex, which is obtusely pointed; punctures concealed by clothing. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* about twice and one-half the length of prothorax; sides with large regular punctures, elsewhere very irregular; with numerous fairly large and more or less rounded tubercles, seven forming a row on each side of suture, of which the basal one is at the base itself and closer to its fellow than are the others, the fourth is small and not always present, the last one is about half-way down the posterior declivity (which is regular); there are three tubercles of medium size on the position of the fifth interstice, and a strongly-produced and subconical one on each side of base: the other tubercles are all rather small. Punctures of *under surface* normally concealed. *Hind femora* extending to apex of abdomen;

tibiæ rather long and thin, especially the hind pair; third tarsal joint very little wider than second and very feebly bilobed. Length, 11-12 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (Macleay Museum).

Belongs to the *exitiosus* group. From *exitiosus* itself it is distinguished by the greater number of its elytral tubercles, especially in the subsutural row: the rostrum also is shorter in both sexes. From *variabilis* it differs in having no tubercles at tip of elytra and the others somewhat differently disposed; for instance, there are not four forming a transverse row just below summit of posterior declivity.

On the prothorax the derm is quite concealed in fresh specimens, apparently by a muddy kind of indumentum; amongst which stout scales are thickly placed; these also form four small but moderately distinct fascicles across middle (with traces of a second series close to them). The apex itself (which appears to be feebly bifurcated) can scarcely be regarded as fasciculate, although there are rather numerous scales there. On the elytra the scales are irregularly distributed, and, although rather more numerous on the tubercles than elsewhere, could scarcely be regarded as forming fascicles. On the under surface and legs the scales are more elongate than elsewhere, but they are also mixed with the indumentum. On the head and rostrum the scales are rather short and stout. The hind angles of the prothorax are obtusely rounded, and partially concealed by the projecting shoulders.

POROPTERUS CARINICOLLIS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi feebly diluted with red. Densely clothed with more or less reddish-brown scales and forming fascicles on the tubercles: in addition the derm is almost everywhere covered with a muddy-red kind of indumentum.

Head with the interocular fovea very distinct. Rostrum stout, sides rather strongly incurved to middle: densely and coarsely punctate, punctures more or less concealed on basal half. Antennæ stout, inserted almost in middle of rostrum; scape not passing apex; first joint of funicle stouter and distinctly shorter than second, second almost as long as three following combined, seventh apparently belonging to club. *Prothorax* strongly convex, slightly longer than wide, base wider than apex; deeply constricted near apex, the constriction interrupted by a strong median carina, which is continuous from apex to base, and overhangs the position of the scutellum; sides vermiculately impressed; with six tubercles, a feeble one on each side of apex, and four rather large ones across middle, of these the outer ones are more

regular than and slightly in advance of the others. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax, and almost thrice the length along suture; third interstice with a rather large tubercle at summit of posterior declivity, a small one between it and apex; fifth interstice with three tubercles, one at basal fifth, the others near the large one on third; seventh interstice with a conical and laterally-projecting tubercle at basal fourth, and a small one about the middle; with very large punctures, regular only on sides. *Under surface* with small dense and normally-concealed punctures. *Legs* rather long; hind femora just passing apex of elytra; third tarsal joint not much wider than second, and obtusely bilobed. Length, 15 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (R. Illidge).

In appearance like a rather small and narrow specimen of *rubus*, but elytra without small conical tubercles at the apex, the subsutural row of tubercles different, and the tarsi not truly linear, the third joint being slightly bilobed, although very little wider than the second. *Intermedius* and *idolus* each have a pair of conjoined tubercles near summit of posterior declivity; *verres* has the elytral tubercles different and the prothorax not conspicuously keeled. It is not likely to be confused with any other species.

On each elytron there is an elongated fascicle on the third interstice, extending from the base to near the middle, but slightly curved; most of the scales of which it is composed are darker than the others. On the type (which is probably a male) there are two shining granules on each elytron near the base—one at the base of the long fascicle, and one half-way between it and the suture.

DECILAUS SERIATOPUNCTATUS, n. sp.

Black; rostrum and legs (and sometimes part of the elytra) dull-reddish-brown; antennæ and tarsi paler. Clothed with long setose scales varying from snowy-white to black.

Head with dense punctures, fairly large in front but much smaller posteriorly. Rostrum lightly but distinctly curved; with numerous punctures concealed only at extreme base. Scape rather thin, inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum, not much shorter than funicle; club very briefly ovate. *Prothorax* about once and one-third as wide as long; widest near base, thence strongly diminishing in width to apex; with dense, round, deep, and fairly large punctures. *Elytra* subcordate, base almost truncate; with series of large suboblong punctures, the interstices scarcely raised. Two basal segments of *abdomen* with large and fairly dense punctures, apical segment with denser and smaller ones. *Femora* stout. Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Vasse (A. M. Lea).

A small briefly ovate species at a glance rather close to *hispidus*, but the setose scales or setæ are much shorter and stouter than the wiry-looking hairs of that species, being little more than half their length. But probably if a specimen of each was entirely abraded it would be difficult to distinguish them. The clothing on the upper surface is longer and more variegated than on the lower surface and legs; on the elytra it is sometimes condensed into loose spots or fascicles, of which there are two rather conspicuous white ones on the posterior declivity. It only partially conceals the derm, so that to describe the sculpture there is no need for abrasion. The elytral punctures do not appear to be in striæ, with regularly-raised interstices, but each seems as if separately sunk at its position.

MECHISTOCERUS CANCELLATUS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ dull-red, apical half of rostrum and tibiæ and tarsi more or less diluted with red. Rather densely clothed with muddy-brown scales, interspersed with stout semi-decumbent setæ.

Head with dense punctures, partially concealed only between eyes; interocular fovea appearing as a deep, narrow impression. Rostrum long and moderately curved, basal half with coarse punctures, becoming seriate towards base, and leaving three feeble carinæ on basal third; apical half with fine punctures. First joint of funicle stouter and slightly longer than second, four apical joints the length of club. *Prothorax* almost as long as wide, basal two-thirds parallel-sided, apical third strongly narrowed, with dense, round punctures, and with a short and very feeble median carina. *Elytra* about one-third wider than prothorax; with series of large, deep, oblong punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly. Side pieces of *metasternum* each with a single row of conspicuous punctures. Two basal segments of *abdomen* convex, with numerous small punctures, but the first with a row of very large ones at base; second larger than usual, its suture with first distinctly curved; third and fourth each with a row of setose punctures across middle, their sides and apical segment with dense punctures. Four front *femora* strongly, the hind pair very strongly dentate. Length, 6-8 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cape York (H. Elgner), Cairns (A. Solari).

In the table previously given by me should be placed next to *Mastersi*, from which it differs in being smaller and much narrower, elytra without a pale V, etc. In general appearance, however, it is much closer to *punctiventris* and *duplicatus*, from which it may be readily distinguished by the curved suture between the two basal segments of abdo-

men, and the much stronger femoral dentition. On the elytra of one specimen the clothing is uniform, but on the other it exhibits a feeble tendency to become fasciate.

SUBFAMILY COSSONIDES.

COSSONUS VICARIUS, n. sp.

Red; head and apical half of elytra black, knees and base of femora infusate.

Head with dense and rather small punctures; interocular fovea fairly large. Rostrum rather wide at base, suddenly and strongly inflated in front, with a short median impression; with dense punctures, rather smaller than on head. *Prothorax* flat, base feebly bisinuate; with dense and moderately small punctures, towards middle becoming larger (but not very large) and sparser; middle itself with a feeble impunctate line. *Elytra* with regular rows of large punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly, the interstices each with a row of very minute punctures. Length, 7 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Sydney.

In general appearance remarkably close to *præustus*, but prothoracic punctures much smaller and less uneven at the base; the elytral punctures are also considerably smaller, although similarly disposed. It should possibly be treated as a variety of *præustus*, but I have seen no intermediate forms.

The elytra of the type are quite black at the apex, but where the two colours join (slightly nearer base than apex) the black becomes less intense, so that the two colours are not sharply defined. The rostrum and antennæ, although red, are slightly darker than the prothorax, but this also is darker at the apex than elsewhere.

A smaller specimen (5 mm.) differs from the type in having the prothorax black, the black on the elytra slightly advanced towards the base, and quite sharply defined, and the side pieces of the mesosternum blackish, but I can find no structural differences between it and the type.

COSSONUS NIGROAPICALIS, n. sp.

Of a rather bright-red, head and apical half of elytra black; apex of prothorax, knees, and base of femora slightly infusate.

Head smooth and almost impunctate; interocular fovea rather large. Rostrum smooth and convex, without a median line, suddenly and strongly inflated in front of antennæ; with small, sparse, and irregularly-distributed punctures. *Prothorax* not very flat; with dense and not very small punctures; with an impunctate median line (appearing almost like a carina), on each side of which are some coarse

punctures that become larger and more crowded towards the base. *Elytra* with regular rows of large punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly; the interstices apparently without punctures. Length, 4-5 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (H. Hacker).

In general appearance very close to *præustus* and the preceding species; but readily distinguished therefrom by the rostrum and prothoracic punctures.

COSSONUS HACKERI, n. sp.

Black; appendages dark-reddish-brown.

Head with rather dense and not very small punctures, smaller and sparser on forehead than in front; interocular fovea very shallow and indistinct. Rostrum wide at base, and almost regularly increasing in width to apex, with denser and coarser punctures than on head; very shallowly depressed along middle. First joint of funicle slightly, all the others strongly, transverse; club rather short, continuous with funicle. *Prothorax* depressed, base rather strongly bisinuate, with dense and not very small punctures, becoming sparser towards middle, middle itself with an irregular impunctate space (not a line). *Elytra* feebly convex, no wider than widest part of prothorax; with regular rows of fairly large (but for the genus decidedly small) punctures; the interstices each with a row of very distinct punctures, but at base each row increasing to two, three, or four in number, and very irregular. *Under surface* with moderately dense and not very small punctures, sparser and smaller in middle than at sides. Metasternum shorter than two following segments combined, these with a rather narrow depression common to both. *Femora* very stout, tibiæ short, with a fairly strong subapical tooth in addition to the terminal hook. Length, $5\frac{1}{3}$ -7 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Coen (H. Hacker).

A rather aberrant species, but I have not considered it advisable to propose a new genus for its reception. The rostrum is no wider at the apex than in many other species, but is much wider at the base and is not suddenly inflated at the antennæ, so that it appears to increase almost regularly in width from base to apex. The scrobes are rather abruptly turned under the rostrum and almost meet, and the lower surface of the head (when viewed from the sides and with the antennæ removed) appears to be separated from the rostrum by a notch.

The strong rows of punctures on the elytral interstices, and the comparatively small ones in the regular rows, readily distinguish the species from all previously-described ones from Australia.